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**COMMENT OF THE DAY**

**Safeguards Required**

MAJOR Salah Salem, the somewhat garrulous Egyptian Minister for National Guidance, has expressed the opinion that the next meeting on the Canal Zone dispute to be held during the coming week-end will "probably be decisive." The British Foreign Office on the other hand seems more inclined to the view that the informal talks which have been going on for some time past are not in imminent danger of breaking down. Neither attitude is particularly informative to the general public, still left guessing as to precisely how far agreement, either in principle or in detail, has been reached in the course of the protracted Cairo discussions. If the assessments of British and Egyptian press commentators are well founded it would seem that Britain has agreed to evacuate the Canal Zone of troops within 18 months of a pact being signed; that British technicians will remain for three years before being withdrawn, and that the British shall have the right to move back into the base if an attack is threatened or launched against any member of the Arab League, which means that Turkey and Greece are excluded. Within a restricted canvas this may be regarded as an acceptable design for resolving the Canal Zone dispute. Yet it takes no cognisance of the desirability of a concerted Middle East defence scheme, and its narrow limitations ignore a number of factors vital to interests beyond those affecting Britain and Egypt.

THE conditions for the re-occupation of the Base offer no provisions to safeguard strategic necessities should either Greece or Turkey be subjected to aggression. Of all the Levantine nations, Turkey is the most immediately exposed to Russian attack. She has a frontier which marches with the Soviet Union, a long Black Sea coastline, and, above all, the Straits, which Russia must command if she is to wage effective warfare in the Mediterranean. True, Turkey is, in the military sense, immensely strong. Her Army, made up of the finest fighting material in the Middle East, is strong and efficient and its equipment is continually improving. These are comforting reflections, but it is to be hoped that the British Government will not derive so much comfort from them that it will feel able to reach an agreement with Egypt without giving Turkey the most positive guarantee of immediate and complete assistance against attack. Yet this would appear to be the lamentable position if Britain agrees to the re-occupation terms as laid down by Egypt at the present time.

# ATOMIC WEAPON EXPLODED AT WOOMERA

## Fired From A Tower: Second Major Test To Follow

LONDON, OCT. 15. AN ATOMIC WEAPON WAS SUCCESSFULLY EXPLODED EARLY THIS MORNING AT THE PROVING GROUND NORTHWEST OF WOOMERA, ACCORDING TO A MESSAGE FROM SIR WILLIAM PENNEY, THE BRITISH SCIENTIST IN CHARGE, TO THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY IN LONDON.

Announcing this here, the Minister of Supply, Mr Duncan Sandys, said Sir William Penney's message added: "Scientific records of the results are being collected for evaluation. Full safety precautions were taken."

"The second major explosion will be made shortly." A large team of British and Australian scientists, totalling just over 100, and technicians and service staff, numbering about 200, watched the first explosion of the present series of British tests on the Woomera range.

## Unruly Scenes In Trieste, Belgrade

Trieste, Oct. 14. About 10,000 pro-Italian, pro-Yugoslav and Independentist youths tonight ignored an official ban on demonstrations in the Anglo-American zone of Trieste, and rallied in three corners of a square to hurl insults at each other.

British-trained police broke up the rival demonstrations before serious incidents occurred and led the three columns into different quarters of the city.

The biggest group—the pro-Italian one—stopped outside the office of the Independentist Front (which wants a Trieste free of both Italian and Yugoslav control), and sang the Italian national anthem.

Shops hastily put up their shutters and police radio cars inserted themselves between the demonstrators and the office building.

Before the pro-Italian column broke up, one youth clambered up the facade of the local town hall and raised a red, white and green Italian flag above a window 80 feet up.

Twenty-five policemen waited to grab him as he cautiously descended, breaking two windows as he groped for holds.

Eight feet from the ground he dived above the heads of the police and was caught by his friends below, before the police could intervene he was carried away triumphantly.

Late tonight police reported that no serious incidents had occurred in any part of Trieste.

**OFFICES SACKED**

Belgrade, Oct. 14. Tanjug, the official Yugoslav news agency, reported from

Sir William Penney, who headed the team, is Britain's leading atomic expert. The weapon was the first British atomic test to be exploded on a land site.

No official details of the test were released immediately, but earlier reports have said that the explosion, and the second major blast would be from towers and would take the form of bombs.

Detailed reports are awaited from a small, carefully screened group of United Kingdom and Australian newspapermen who were flown to the site shortly before today's (Oct. 15) test.

**IN A COMPARTMENT**

Woomera Rocket Range, Oct. 15. A British atomic weapon was exploded on the Woomera Rocket Range early today.

The weapon was in a compartment on the top of a tower which also contained electronic devices to transmit vital data before the site was atomised.

Before the explosion, reporters were told the weapon would be one "with relatively small fissile content." It would be "less powerful" than the atomic bomb discharged at Monte Bello last year.

The cloud after the explosion would rise to between 10,000 and 15,000 feet.

Scientists said the cloud was expected to be either peach-coloured or dirty brown.

It was also expected that observers would hear two bangs resulting from a pressure-wave having two sharp peaks several seconds apart.

The weapon was exploded from a secret atomic testing site. This was within 200 miles of Woomera, which is 270 miles from Adelaide.

**"COUNTED DOWN"**

Newspapermen watched the blast from a ridge between 14 and 15 miles from the tower. The explosion was "counted down" over loudspeakers.

Observers, who included Sir William Penney, Britain's leading atomic scientist, wearing dark goggles, or turned their backs until the fireball resulting from the initial burst had lost its eye-searing intensity.

The site of the blast was "Emu Field," Sir William Penney gave it this name when he made a reconnaissance—but the exact location is being kept secret.

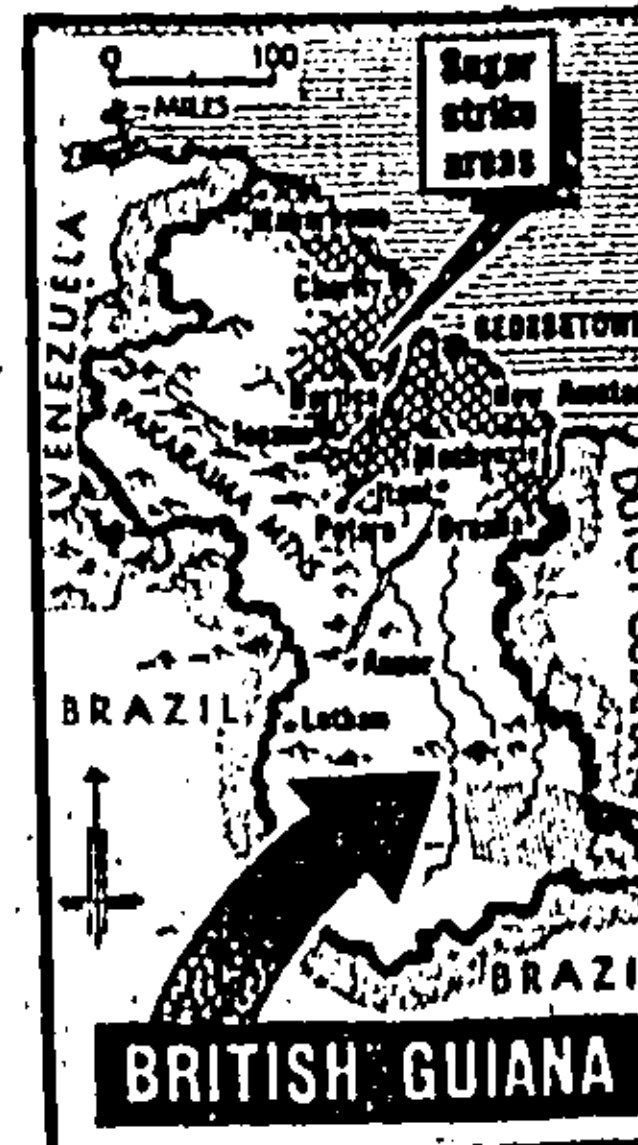
Pressmen were forbidden to use instruments for measuring the height and width of the atomic cloud. But they were permitted to use binoculars.

The British had by tonight shipped out of the zone some 80,000 tons of materials, mostly to Western Germany by train.

The British Navy, Army and Air Force Institute (NAAFI) is giving a farewell dance this evening for families of British officers and other ranks who will be leaving Trieste on Sunday.

The British Army Library closed down today.—Reuter.

## Trouble Spot In S. America



## Commons To Debate Br Guiana

London, Oct. 14. The House of Commons will debate events in British Guiana on Thursday of next week.

The Government has also agreed to the Labour Opposition's request that an official report (White Paper) should be published next week explaining why the Colony's constitution has been suspended and locally-elected Ministers dismissed.

The report will give evidence of the alleged plot by leaders of the People's Progressive Party to turn the Colony into a Communist state.

A Government spokesman stated today that the Government welcomed the opportunity to debate the crisis in the Colony because it is eager that both the Opposition and the public should know the full facts.—China Mail special.

## THOUSANDS STRIKE

Georgetown, Oct. 14. An estimated 5,000 to 7,000 workers are now on strike of a total labour force of 35,000, it was learned tonight.

Mr William Maclean, manager of the Sugar Producers Association, said the estates were keeping a constant night watch with trusted men to prevent incendiarism, but it was difficult to keep a full guard.—Reuter.

## S. AFRICAN PROTEST

The African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress today called Sir Winston Churchill demanding the immediate withdrawal of British troops from British Guiana and the grant of full self-government to the colony.

Working committees of the two congresses sent telegrams to the British Premier and Dr Cheddi Jagan, deposed Chief Minister of British Guiana, denouncing the action taken by the British Government.

The cable to the British Prime Minister protested against the landing of British troops on Guianese soil as an act of wickedness.

"Misleading accusation against the People's Progressive Party and the dismissal of constitutionally elected ministers, on flimsy pretexts, betray the true aims of imperialism and can never succeed in world opinion," the telegram said.

"Imperialism will not stop the struggles of the Guianese people against super exploitation by Tory sugar barons and financiers, nor can the forces of receding British imperialism halt the natural urge of colonial peoples for life and liberty," it protested.

## DEMAND MADE

The telegram to the British Prime Minister demanded the interests of peace, justice and fair play—the immediate withdrawal of British troops, the reinstatement of the constitutionally elected ministers, and the granting of full self-government to the people of British Guiana.

In the cable to Dr Jagan, the committee expressed "full solidarity with the People's Progressive Party and the exploited people of Guiana in their just and legitimate struggle against imperialism and exploitation."

"Long live the people's struggle for freedom," the cable to Dr Jagan declared.—Reuter.

## Ike's Birthday Party

Hershey, Penn., Oct. 14. President Eisenhower, 63 today, lit the 63 candles on a 500-lb cake at a birthday party for him here attended by 20,000 Pennsylvania Republicans.

Then he drove with Mrs Eisenhower around the track of an indoor sports arena, where professional golfers drove plastic practice balls into the audience with everybody scrambling for the ones with lucky prize winning numbers.

Mr Eisenhower caught three balls. A fourth landed at his feet. But he did not claim a prize.

At the party, the President inaugurated a \$700,000 scholarship fund endowed in his name to finance the exchange of students between the United States and foreign countries.—Reuter.

## Bargains Confession For Meal

New York, Oct. 14.

A Chinese cook, who admitted killing his sweetheart when she rejected him for another man, asked for a dish of beef stew as the price of confession, police said here.

James Lew, 34, was sent to hospital for a mental examination. He is alleged to have murdered and dismembered 33-year-old Kay Gibbons, a "call girl" dope addict.

The torso and other parts of Miss Gibbons' body were found in New York docks last Sunday morning.

In Lew's flat, police found a small cage filled with beetles which belong to Miss Gibbons. They said Lew, under questioning, seemed to become hypnotised by it—staring at it so much that he let a cigarette in his hand burn down to his fingers.

Eventually Lew said he was hungry and demanded a dish of beef stew as the price of a statement. The stew, eaten, he confessed.

Miss Gibbons was the most beautiful girl in her class when she studied nursing ten years ago. Drugs led her to vice and within eight years she was a "physical wreck."

Lew told the police he and Miss Gibbons went to his flat on Friday night. They quarrelled and he stabbed her eight or nine times with a knife.

He went to sleep with the body in the room and later chopped up the body and stowed the parts in several dust bins.—Reuter.

## Huk Slain In Bus

Mandila, Oct. 15.

A Huk commander believed to be on a mission to Mandila was shot dead by secret intelligence agents of the army last night inside a Bulacan province-bound bus in northern Manila.

The slain Huk commander was said to be the head of a Huk unit in Manila and nearby Calocan town.—France Press.

## TOOK HOME 43 SECRET DOCUMENTS

New York, Oct. 14.

Senator Joseph McCarthy said today that a "top scientist" for the Army Signal Corps had admitted taking 43 secret documents from the Fort Monmouth radar laboratory, New Jersey, to his home for "study."

The Communist-hunting Senator told reporters the man described himself as a close friend of Julius Rosenberg, who was executed in July as an atomic bomb spy for the Soviet Union.

Senator McCarthy quoted the witness as saying before the Senate Investigation Subcommittee that he attended meetings of the young Communist League with Rosenberg, and that Rosenberg solicited him repeatedly to join the Communist Party.

The Committee, of which Senator McCarthy is Chairman, is hearing witnesses in private session in New York on the possibility of Communist subversion at Fort Monmouth, where the Army Signal Corps operates the radar laboratory.

Before today's hearing, Senator McCarthy said that a number of top-secret Army documents dealing with radar and other matters had "turned up" in the Soviet occupied zone of Germany and were "used by the Communists."—Reuter.

## Wedding That Will Make History

(From Our Own Correspondent) London, Oct. 14. On October 24, for the first time within living memory, a wedding will take place in the Chapel of the Order of St Michael and St George at St Paul's Cathedral.

The privileged bride is Miss Jennifer Piersen Dixon, daughter of Sir Piersen Dixon, KCMG, Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office.

Her bridegroom, Mr Peter Blaker, London barrister, is the son of the Hon. Cedric Blaker, of Hongkong.

Miss Dixon is claiming a privilege to which all daughters of members of the Order are entitled. But weddings at the Chapel are so uncommon that it has never been licensed for them.

Special permission had to be obtained from the Archbishop of Canterbury.

## FLY FROM HONGKONG

The Hon. Cedric Blaker and his only son, John, have flown to London from Hongkong for the wedding. They arrived yesterday and will return immediately after the wedding. Mr John Blaker will be best man.

Mrs Blaker is already here; she arrived for a visit two months ago.

Tall, fair-haired Miss Piersen Dixon will wear a white slipper satin gown with a train cut on classical lines and a white tulle veil. Her only bridesmaid—her 15-year-old sister, Corinna—will wear pink organdie.

Four hundred guests have been invited to the wedding and the reception afterwards.

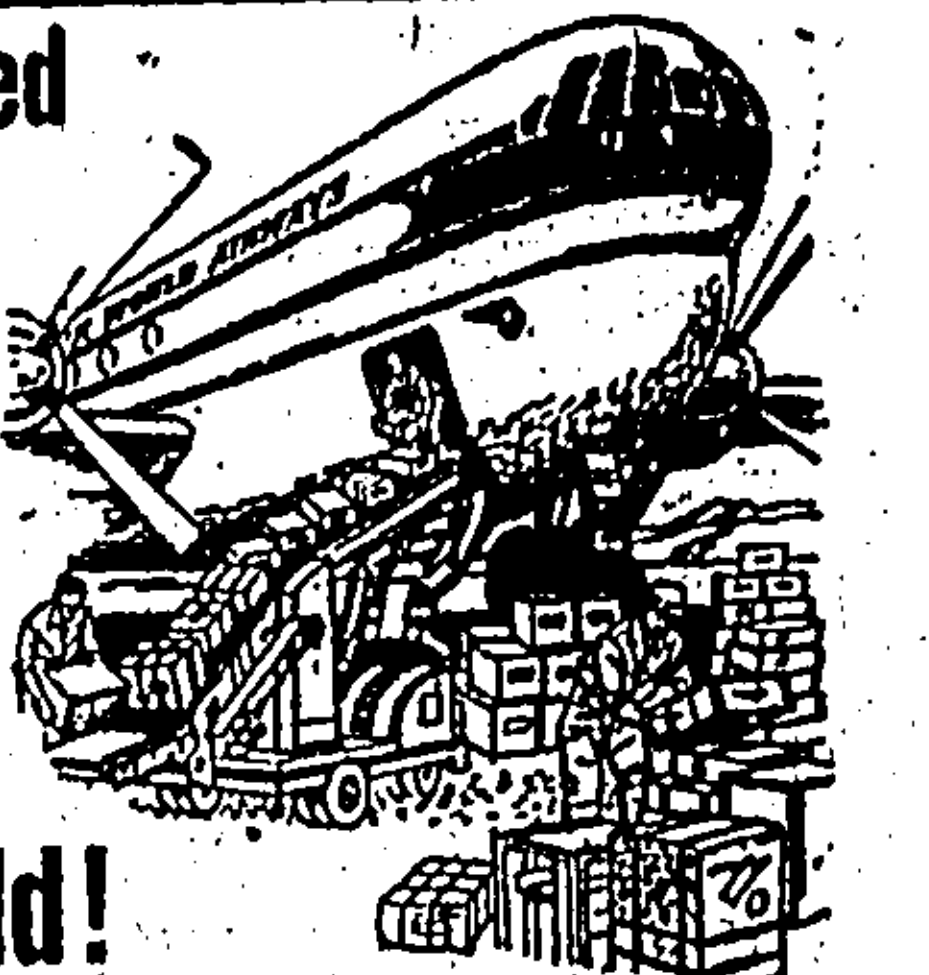
The couple will honeymoon abroad—but their destination is a secret between them. Even their parents have not been told. On their return they will live in a Mayfair townhouse which was Mr Peter Blaker's home before his marriage.

## Second Stage of 'Peasants' Revolt'

Paris, Oct. 14. Farmers of 17 districts of Northern France launched the second phase of the "peasants' revolt" today when they decided to stop all meat deliveries to Paris slaughter houses this week-end to back their claims for higher prices.

Round one opened two days ago when farmers and land-workers in Central France put up hundreds of barricades across the roads and boycotted the markets.—Reuter.

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**AUCTIONING-OFF**

Trieste, Oct. 14.

Auctions of surplus army materials were advertised in British and American military camps here as residents of the Anglo-American zone of Trieste today saw all around them signs of moving by the Allies.

The British had by tonight shipped out of the zone some 80,000 tons of materials, mostly to Western Germany by train.

The British Navy, Army and Air Force Institute (NAAFI) is giving a farewell dance this evening for families of British officers and other ranks who will be leaving Trieste on Sunday.

The British Army Library closed down today.—Reuter.

## FIRE ON SHIP

Hamburg, Oct. 14.

A violent fire broke out aboard the 3,088-ton Finnish freighter Kuorikoski here tonight.

So far, firemen were unable to control the flames. It was feared the ship's cargo of soy beans would be lost.—France Press.



OFFICIAL



# FIRST ESSENTIAL FOR BRITAIN

Economic Priority To Earn More From Exports

## U.S. Rules Out New Aid Funds

United Nations, Oct. 14.  
The United States notified the United Nations today that America is not prepared to contribute to a new monetary fund for international development.

Mr. James D. Zellerbach, alternate delegate to the United Nations Assembly, informed the Assembly's Economic Committee: "The American people are not disposed to accept additional heavy financial commitments."

The establishment of a special fund for the economic development of under-developed countries was recommended by nine United Nations experts after a study ordered during the last session of the General Assembly.

Mr. Zellerbach said that the United States had made available more than \$6,000,000,000 to under-developed areas of the world since the end of World War II.

He added that the amount was in addition to the American paid in subscription to the International Bank of \$635,000,000.

"Although the United States supports the many United Nations programmes now under way in the field of economic development," he said, "we are not prepared to support the establishment of a new international development fund."

"Moreover, we are not convinced that any further steps looking to the establishment of such a fund can usefully be taken at this time," United Press.

## Volunteers Lift Britain's Potato Crop

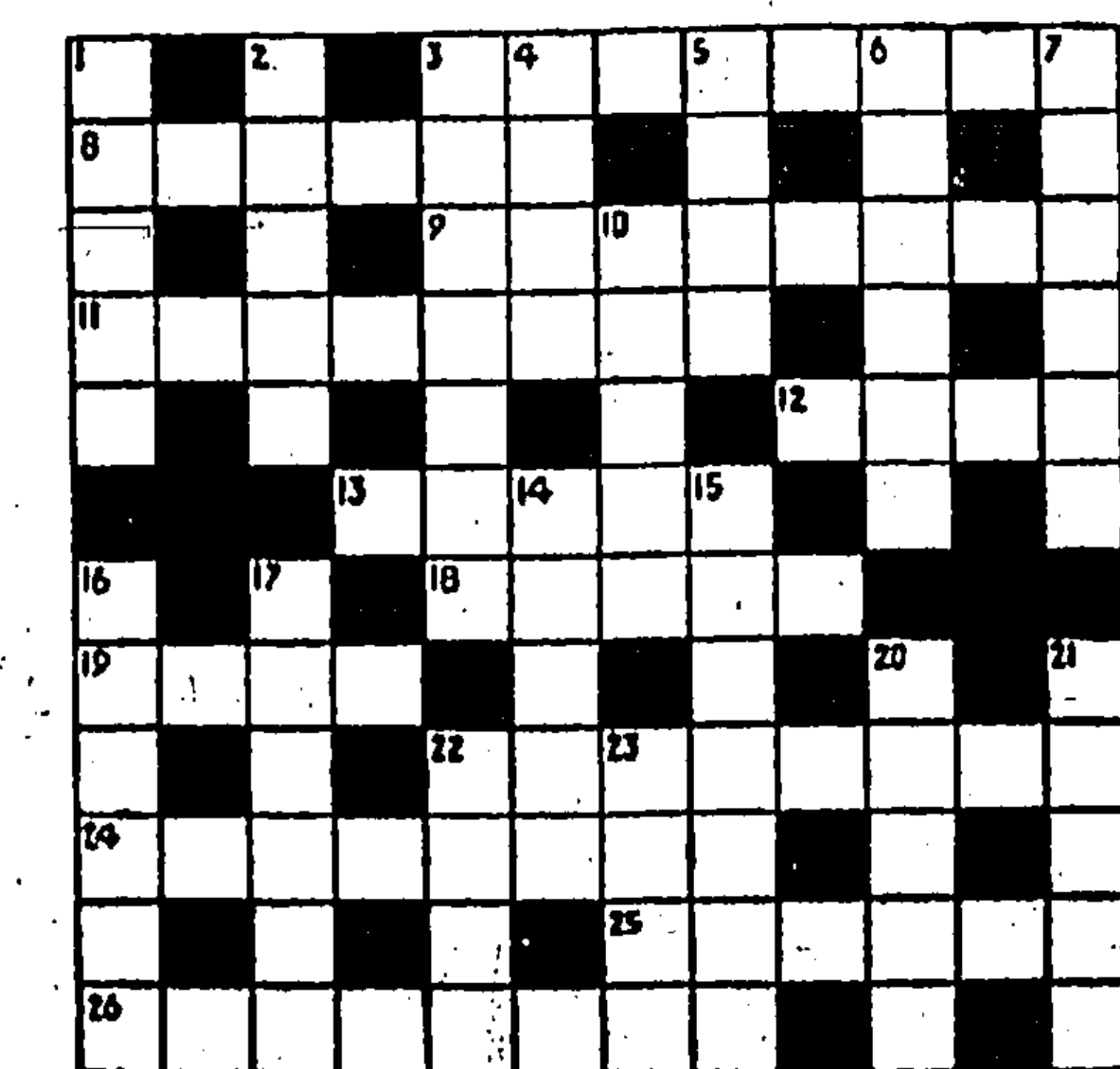
A group of young Turks are among the 4,000 foreign students who are helping to lift Britain's potato crop.

But although a total of about 40,000 British and foreign volunteers are operating from 10 special harvest camps, the Ministry of Agriculture is seeking still more helpers to complete the main harvest while the dry spell continues.

"Nearly every country in Western Europe is represented among the student volunteers," a Ministry official said.

"But we are missing many young Frenchmen who we hoped would come over," he said. "The French strike prevented preliminary arrangements being made."

## A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Progressed (8).
  - Beverage (8).
  - Recovering (8).
  - Get ready (8).
  - Volume (4).
  - Stitched (5).
  - Risked (6).
  - Disorderly flight (4).
  - Gave an account of (8).
  - Trade (8).
  - Fisherman (6).
  - Raucous (8).
- DOWN**
- Opportunity (5).
  - Tender (5).
  - Made effervescent (7).
  - Expensive (4).
  - Sickens (4).
  - Culminating point (6).
  - Summary (6).
  - Bar (5).
  - Liquid (5).
  - Fall (7).
  - Flasman (6).
  - Season (5).
  - Foolish (5).
  - Centre (5).
  - Exploit (4).
  - Scintillates (4).

**YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD**—Across: 3 Operated, 7 Error, 8 Dashed, 10 Advers, 13 Remorse, 15 Gale, 17 Endured, 18 Details, 20 Oral, 21 Tissue, 22 Guss, 27 Monotone, 28 Draft, 29 Dormouse. Down: 1 Debar, 2 Groom, 3 Order, 4 Rate, 5 Tartar, 6 Dashed, 8 Assent, 11 Defer, 12 Royal, 14 Ensign, 15 Queue, 16 Love, 18 Doomed, 19 Tanner, 22 Suede, 23 Usual, 24 State, 26 Otto.

## Chancellor Of Exchequer Reviews The Position

London, Oct. 14.  
Mr R. A. Butler, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared tonight that Britain's first economic priority was to earn more from exports if she was to fight her way "to a position of safety."

Making his announcement of the nation's financial and economic condition to an audience of London bankers and financiers, Mr Butler made these four main points:

1. Inflation, which caused pressure of home demand on resources, had been attacked to give increased flexibility in exports.

2. There was increased confidence in the stability of Britain's currency, and reserves had been strengthened.

3. Production had increased, and the Government had enabled industries to buy their materials at world prices and had

## Overeaters May Be Food Addicts

The chronic overeater who becomes fat is addicted to food just as much as the alcoholic is addicted to the bottle.

This is the theory of a number of the U.S.A.'s leading nutritional experts. A new experimental clinic, similar to clinics set up for Alcoholics Anonymous members, is being established in New York to gather evidence in support of it.

The clinic is being created by Knickerbocker Hospital of New York, which pioneered modern treatment for patients suffering from excessive drinking habits.

In charge of the clinic is Dr. Giorgio Lolli, one of the nation's foremost medical authorities on alcoholism, who has had notable success in treating 8,000 alcoholics with non-medical therapy.

Dr. Lolli is convinced that there are close links between the habit of eating too much and addiction to drink.

"Existing conditions express a deviation of nutritional habits," he said. "Both require a combined psychological, social as well as medical approach. To tell the fat person that he should eat less is not likely to have any more effect than telling the alcoholic that he should drink less."

"The causes for both addictions seem to be strikingly similar," he added. "The pattern probably is set very early in life for each addiction. It expresses the emotional relationship of the individual to the stresses of the world."

Under the hospital plan, both overweight persons and alcoholics will enter the hospital through the same routine and the obese patients will be given group therapy.

to improved their competitive position.

Mr Butler, who was speaking at a dinner given by the retiring Lord Mayor of London, Sir Rupert de la Bere, warned: "We must advance if we are to hold and cover the line which we have won."

The Chancellor said Britain would never regain her economic independence abroad unless trade was widened and so restore to sterling its pristine position as the currency which financed half the world's trade.

### CAN BE ASSURED

"Stability can be assured within an area of widening liberties if the free world works together," he said.

"Hence our approach to the United States with whom manifestly we wish and need to work. We must strive together towards the objectives of economic strength and independence."

"There are increasing signs across the Atlantic of a recognition of this truth. I welcome in particular the appointment of what is known as the Randall Commission."

"All these matters will be discussed when I meet my colleagues, the Finance Ministers of the Commonwealth, at Sydney in January. We shall there plot our future course together and compare notes in the contribution we are each making to the strength of Sterling and to the development of the Commonwealth's immense resources."

Mr Butler said that when he thought of the vast resources of the Commonwealth, still lying untapped, he felt an urge to press forward with wise and far-reaching schemes of development.

### ROLE OF CAPITAL

"In such a policy, bringing out the latent wealth of Africa, Asia, the Antipodes and the Western Hemisphere too, private capital has an essential part to play," he said.

Discussing exports, Mr Butler said that in the first half of this year, Britain had a payment deficit of £2,000,000,000 including United States aid of £55,000,000, compared with a corresponding surplus of £270,000,000 throughout 1952.

The lower rate was mainly due to higher imports during the first half of the year, as compared with the second half of 1952, when the country was

feeling the full weight of import cuts and was also producing less.

The third quarter had seen a rise in the gold and dollar reserves of \$119,000,000. But this was not enough and more must be earned from exports.

Mr Butler said the outlook for the rest of the year was favourable. Revenue was up to expectations, expenditure had run even. The Exchequer cut in the first six months was £300,000 less than in the same period last year.

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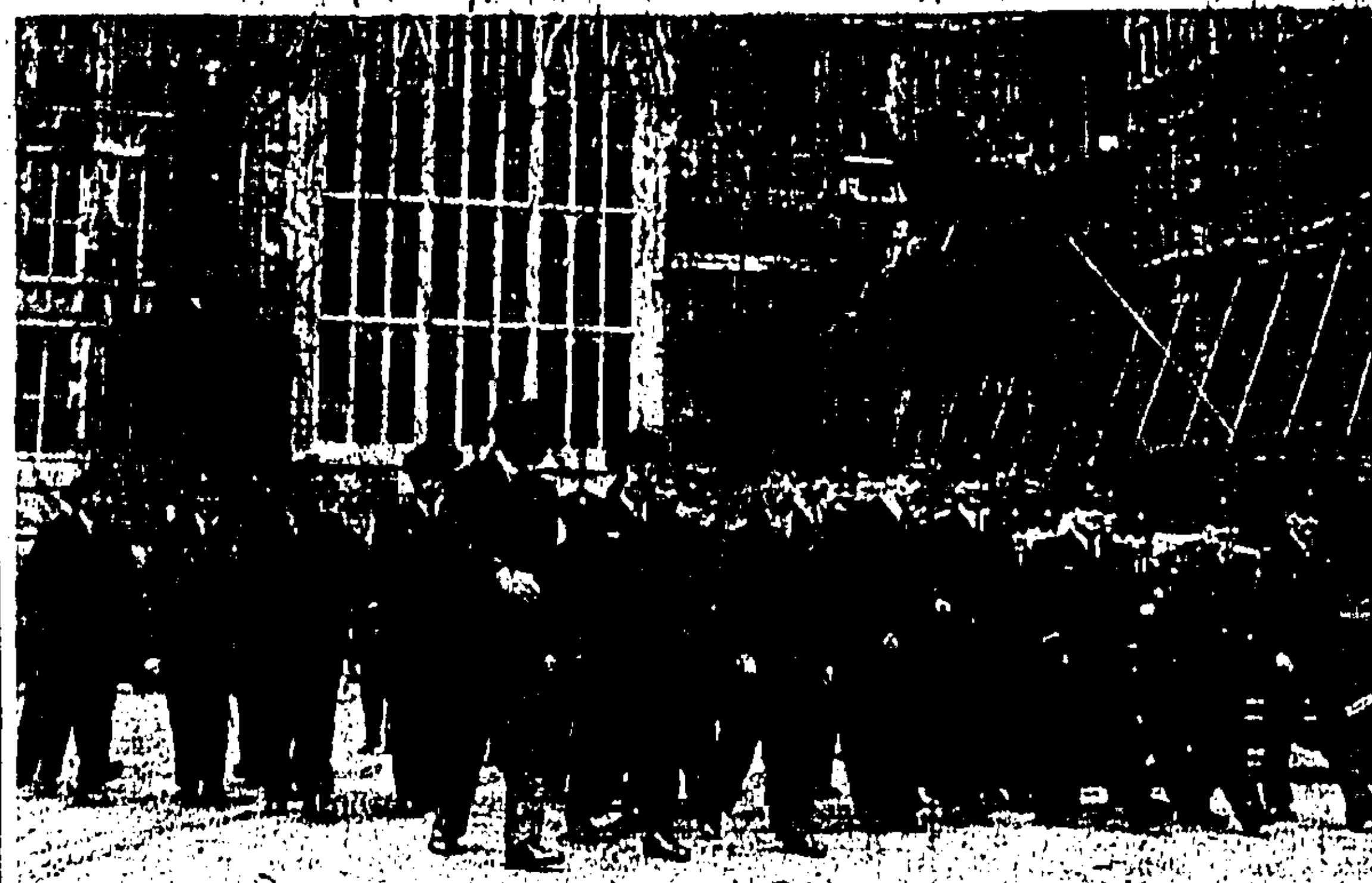
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## Visitors From Sweden



Members of the Royal Swedish Air Force, on a week's goodwill visit to the R.A.F., visit the House of Commons.—Express Photo.

## Dr Garbett On Red Persecution Of Christianity

York, Oct. 14.

Dr Cyril Garbett, Archbishop of York, said today "Never has the persecution of Christianity been so thorough, cruel and widespread as it is in our time."

"Though in Russia itself there is no longer religious persecution, in other Communist countries a deliberate and determined attempt continues to be made either to destroy Christianity or bring it completely under the control of the State," Dr Garbett said.

## EJECTOR FOR PILOTS PERFECTED

London, Oct. 14.

A lightweight ejector for parachuting jet pilots to safety from low heights and at high speeds, has been designed in London to replace existing types, the Society of British Aircraft Constructors announced today.

In tests with the new seat, successful ejections have been made as low as 200 feet from the ground.

The apparatus, weighing 50 lbs., allows half that of seats in use at present—3, entirely automatic once the pilot has released by pulling a small blind over his face.

As the pilot is freed, a nylon gas bag snaps round his legs, holding them clear of obstructions in the plane during ejection.

The device prevents the seat falling away or the parachute opening at more than 10,000 feet.

Below this height, an automatic mechanism, which operates almost instantaneously, opens the parachute and lets the seat fall away.

Designers reduced the weight of the apparatus and have also made the seat to fit lower in the cockpit, with the parachute as a head rest, enabling the pilot to look behind his aircraft.

The new seat was developed as a private venture of British manufacturers who are now offering it to Britain's flying services.—China Mail Special.

## Ferries In Race

London, Oct. 14.

Two Russian ferries have begun a race around the European continent, Radio Moscow reported today.

The open sea ferries Shulyn and Suvorov left Archangelsk (Archangel) on the White Sea recently for the Black Sea, the broadcast heard here said.

It added that the electrically-driven diesel ferries were due to reach their destination by the end of the month.

The vessels, designed for the transport of railway cars, trucks and other heavy loads, sailed around the coast of Norway through the North Sea to the English Channel.—United Press.

## Visit By Gruenther

Amsterdam, Oct. 14.

General Alfred Gruenther, Allied Supreme Commander in Europe, arrived today for a two-day official visit to the Netherlands.—Reuter.

## Okazaki's Mission To S.E. Asia

### SUCCESS IN RANGOON?

Rangoon, Oct. 14.

The departure today from Burma of the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Katsuo Okazaki, and his party of Foreign Office experts, brought to a close another stage in Japan's efforts to establish normal diplomatic relations and trading agreements with South-east Asian countries.

Although the laconic communiqué issued by the Burmese Government during and after the talks with Mr. Okazaki had led observers to believe that the Japanese Minister had failed in his mission, informed sources stated today that the Japanese representative's conversations in Rangoon were, in fact, the most successful undertaken during his tour of the Philippines, Indonesia and Burma.

The same circles said that the Foreign Minister had reached some measure of understanding with the Burmese authorities on both the reparations and the peace treaty questions.

They claim that, once the Burmese Government has studied the draft of the bilateral treaty submitted by Okazaki, there is every likelihood that either a Burmese mission will be sent to Japan or that the Foreign Minister may visit Rangoon a second time to put the finishing touches to an agreement between the two countries.

### ONE-SIDED

Informed circles speculated that three developments might take place next December. They explained the reticence of the Burmese authorities on the subject of reparations as being due to the complete state of unpreparedness on the part of these Burmese officials to discuss the peace treaty and reparations. This unpreparedness resulted in a completely one-sided conference in which Mr. Okazaki was doing all the talking, they reported.

During the Foreign Minister's four-day stay, the time devoted to the actual conferences with the Burmese Foreign Office and other Government officials did not exceed four hours in all, it was learned.

It was Mr. Okazaki who presented the Burmese with a draft of the proposed treaty, and who broached the subject of reparations.

The Burmese, having no counter-proposal ready, asked for time to study the Japanese suggestions, it is stated here.

### AN INDICATION

Although the Burmese Prime Minister, U. Nu, stated emphatically yesterday that there would be no bilateral treaty unless agreement was reached on the reparations issue, the fact that the Burmese did not reject the Japanese proposals outright is considered to be a favourable indication.

It was thought here that Mr. Okazaki's proposals would, at least, serve as the basis for further negotiations. Furthermore, it was pointed out that Burma was anxious to secure both the material in the form of capital goods, and technical assistance from Japan to develop her industrialisation plan.

Burma's industrialisation was slowed down when the country relinquished American aid from the Technical Co-operation Administration programme last March. Japan's willingness to supply both capital goods and technical assistance and to participate in a "joint venture" enterprise is tempting to Burma.

Also Japan's offer to negotiate rice purchases extending over a period of several years was another factor in the decision to discuss the reparations issue, which is further facilitated by the fact that Burma will not insist upon the cash payment of reparations. All of these factors present some justification of Mr. Okazaki's statement that the Burma discussions were "most beneficial to the future solution of problems of interest to both countries."—France-Press.

## Cherwell Calls On Eisenhower

Washington, Oct. 14.

Lord Cherwell, adviser to the British Government on atomic questions, today called on President Eisenhower.

He told the president that he and the President discussed the advances made recently by Britain in atomic matters.

Lord Cherwell, now on his way back from Australia, was accompanied by the British Ambassador, Sir Roger Makin, when he made his call.—France-Press.

## No Hope Of Salvage

London, Oct. 14.

The British ship Beckenham, 4,908 tons, which broke in two after being grounded in the Kara Sea off North-western Russia on October 7, has been abandoned with no hope of salvage, a Lloyd's message received in London said today.

The crew of 39 were rescued by a Soviet ship. Attempts by a Russian steamer to tow the stricken ship failed when heavy seas caused the tow wire to slip. The Beckenham, owned by the British Steamship Company Limited, was bringing a cargo of timber from a Siberian port to London.—Reuter.

## APPEAL MADE TO SUKARNO

The Hague, Oct. 14.

Four hundred thousand Christians in South Celebes, Indonesia, have appealed to President Sukarno for arms to protect them against persecution by Moslems, according to cables reaching here today from the Indonesian news agency, Aneta.

A petition handed to the President said Christians were being driven out of their churches, murdered or ill-treated by followers of Moslem movements who refused to adopt the Moslem faith.

The persecution began in 1951 when a rebel leader, Kahar Muzakkar, started demanding tithes in the form of rice and oxen, it alleged.

A year later, Christians were being ill-treated for refusing to adopt the Moslem faith. Since then, about 20,000 had fled from their homes.

Twelve Christians, including a clergyman, had been murdered, many churches and schools set on fire and religious books burned.

If the Government could not afford to arm the Christians, they wanted permission to arm themselves, the petition added.—Reuter.

## New Medical Techniques

London, Oct. 14.

New techniques developed during the second world war are now being applied in a London hospital to treat malignant disease, the Medical Research Council announced today.

Two large machines for accelerating atomic particles to enormous speeds are being installed in the hospital. One is an eight million volt linear accelerator, and the other a 45-inch cyclotron.

A special building with walls about six feet thick has been erected to house the new machines to prevent the spread of any radiation to other parts of the hospital.—China Mail Special.

## Shot Dead In Bus

Manila, Oct. 14.

A Philippines Government intelligence agent today shot dead a high-ranking rebel leader, a commander identified as Juan Alvarez, and captured one of his companions in a passenger bus outside Manila.

The rebel commander had a price of US\$9,000 on his head.—Reuter.



# SIGNALS TO A RUSSIAN PEACE PARTY?

By Patrick Maitland, MP

London. Britain is thinking earnestly about some system of guarantees or assurances that might allay Russia's natural fears about German militarism. So, too, is the U. S. State Department. Mr. Dulles, for example, has in recent weeks been showing more understanding of European diplomacy.

The idea of a guarantee system is not confined to Europe. Exchanges are also proceeding between London, Washington and Ottawa about the chance of a mutual non-aggression pact in the Far East, in the hope of neutralising a reunited Korea.

No guarantee system, obviously, could be of more than psychological benefit. For the guarantees exchanged would be militarily worthless without corresponding exchanges of military secrets. But if all exchanged their secret plans of defence against each potential aggressor in turn, the result must be the total pooling of all military secrets. That in turn would eliminate national sovereignty and produce a world government in fact if not in name.

## Not On Cards

Nothing of the kind is in the cards. For the same reason, the idea of exchanged guarantees is in itself meaningless, short of a world supra-government.

The nearest to this that the modern world has yet seen is the Soviet domination of the European-Soviet Communist empire, the British Commonwealth of Nations, and the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance. Perhaps EDC will be another.

Theories about interlocking treaties overlook a further point. So long as national sovereignty matters, so also do frontiers. These, therefore, must be defined.

Britain has argued along the line that peace can come to Europe and Asia only by degrees. Those stages would be measured by treaties with Austria and Germany in the West and a settlement in Korea. In turn, there would be a single government for all Germany, and the repudiation of Korea, settlement of present world it is on the terms for such

unifications that deadlock continues.

The value of insistent Russian propaganda about a Five-Power Peace Pact and a meeting of heads of government lies in the prospect of a bargain being struck that would define spheres of influence between the rival power groups.

The British had been fighting shy of any such conference or compact until Sir Winston Churchill's speech of May 11. It had been argued on the diplomatic and political level that Russian bona fides required to be proved by evidence of goodwill in settling both Austria and Germany and Korea. That was an elevated manner of saying that no bargain about spheres of influence could be considered until there was a sufficiently even balance of force.

That was, perhaps, the fundamental reason for insisting that German unity could only come about on the basis of free elections, a basis that the Russians were not ever likely to accept.

## Now A Change

But now a change has come. Mr. Dulles' recent swing to Sir Winston Churchill's view suggests that it is the U-bomb that has caused a change.

It is, of course, significant that the Prime Minister has now confirmed—what the Opposition argued in Parliament in July and the Government refused then to admit—that the Prime Minister's plea for a heads of government meeting has been vetoed by President Eisenhower.

His motive for this belated admission is not apparent. But the idea of a system of guarantees remains his, and he is the father of it.

That a meeting with the Russians is indeed urgent is admitted. That it is desired by the Russians is the official Communist claim. But that the idea, once sabotaged in the West (by Washington) is also being sabotaged, perhaps, in Moscow, so long as the Berlin affair is unsettled. That might explain why the Lugano meeting of Foreign Ministers has been virtually rejected.

The Prime Minister has been concerned, it would seem, with the need to flesh signs of hope and welcome to those whom he still believes may be working inside the Kremlin for a stable, if not a particularly elegant, settlement of present world tensions.



MARGATE, 1915 - RETREAT TO LIBERALISM

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## ★ DON IDDON'S DIARY ★

# Good Idea For Nye To Meet Uncle Sam

New York, Tuesday. CYRIL OSBORNE, Conservative M.P. for Louth, came into my office yesterday and said: "You know, Nye Bevan should come over here—everyone's talking about him. Perhaps he should debate with Senator Joseph McCarthy."

I said: "It's curious, but just a few minutes ago I was writing exactly the same thing—that it's time for Bevan to make an American tour."

During the past several days—before, during, and after the Margate Labour Party Conference—Aneurin Bevan has been very much in the news here.

"Bevan pops off again," says the New York Daily News. "Bevan attacks U.S.," the headlines read.

The ferocious Welshman is currently the most discussed British politician in the United States—and the most denounced.

## 'Did my best'

At a party given the other evening by Eric Bevan there were quite a few big American business men as well as British. Most of them wanted to know about Bevan.

"What's got into him; why does he dislike America? Has he ever been here? Is he sincere or just playing to the grandstand?"

I did my best to answer some of the questions, although I have met Mr. Bevan only once. It was in a Fleet Street wine-shop some time ago. I found Bevan soft-spoken, rather halting in speech, quiet in manner, and loaded with charm. He also didn't mind listening.

He did not say anything very controversial that day, but made a mild comment or two and then added: "Don't print that, will you—it's not newspaper stuff any way."

We talked for about half an hour, and when I left I thought: "What a charmer." It is hard to reconcile the Bevan who is being portrayed here.

To the United States Bevan is the leading anti-American in Great Britain, a Big Bill Thompson in reverse, anxious to punch Americans "in the snoot."

Perhaps Bevan should really make a trip here to show that he is not an ogre. He would undoubtedly be picketed and abused, but he is used to that.

## A mistake

If Mr. Bevan does decide to come, I hope he or some British group finances the visit. I believe it a mistake for British members of Parliament to come here, as the guests of the State Department and at the expense of the American taxpayer, unless we finance similar trips for Americans to Britain.

Miss Patricia Hornsby-Smith, as a Parliamentary Secretary, should have paid her own way or had the British Government pay it.

When I spoke to her the other day about the American Medical Association's criticism I said: "Do we finance trips to Britain for American Congressmen? Is there two-way traffic?" Miss Hornsby-Smith said she thought not.

Sometimes I think our business men prove more effective diplomats than our visiting politicians. I had a talk with Sir Miles Thomas, chairman of B.O.A.C., the other evening. He has done a tremendous amount for British prestige and tells the Americans plainly he expects Britain to keep her jet-plane supremacy.

The United States News published a 3,000-word interview with Sir Miles recently, and it was a vigorous presentation of British aviation and effective British propaganda in the best sense.

## World Series

THE past few days have not been easy on the nerves because of something called the World Series. I don't know why the series is tagged "World," because actually it is merely a case of the New York Yankees playing the Brooklyn Dodgers at baseball.

But the games are taken as seriously as our Test matches and no one is normal. The whole city strained to catch the latest scores, and radios blared from almost every car and shop.

People were far more concerned about the World Series than the big dock strike. Even President Eisenhower said the series blanked out other news, but this did not get much of a

laugh at his Press conferences because the Press is rather annoyed at the President holding so few conferences.

President Roosevelt almost always met the Press twice a week and President Truman used to see the Press once a week. But Mr. Eisenhower often lets three or four weeks go by without calling in the newspapermen.

The President is hiring some new speech-writers. His chief speech-writer, Emmet Hughes, has gone back to Time and Life magazines, as he couldn't afford to live on the \$15,000 the Administration was paying him.

Hughes was mainly responsible for the famous "I shall go to Korea" speech, the key address of the election campaign, and has helped draft most of the President's major addresses since then.

The practice of hiring ghost-writers is much more prevalent among politicians here than in Britain, and yet I don't think the standard of oratory is any higher.

## Highly regarded

VICE-PRESIDENT Richard Nixon has also departed, but only for a 72-day, 38,000-mile round-the-world trip for calls on the heads of 18 Governments.

Mr. Nixon, after the gaffes and low melodrama of his campaign, is now highly regarded and greatly publicised as the hardest working and most efficient Vice-President in United States history. He is only 40, looks like actor Fred Murray, and yet thrives with ambition. There are reports

that Mr. Eisenhower is grooming Nixon for 1956 as his successor in the White House.

There is a bright glow on Broadway. It has turned out that the advance notices were right—Deborah Kerr is being hailed as the actress of the year in the play of the season, "Tea and Sympathy," which has a daring theme delicately done.

Deborah is the new toast of New York, but prefers a quiet meal with old friends. She and her husband came to my apartment after last Saturday's show and we sat up till 3 a.m. talking. This is Deborah's greatest success.

## Second Winston

FULL-PAGE advertisements paying tribute to Sir Thomas Beecham are appearing here, calling him the Winston Churchill of the musical world. Sir Thomas is a wonderfully expressive character. We once crossed together in the Queen Mary and he received me in white silk pyjamas, offered me a glass of champagne, denounced Hollywood as one of the world's great menaces, and lauded Lancashire. He is a very young 73.

I saw Anthony Kimmins the other day, just before he flew back to England. His new film, "The Captain's Paradise," won magnificent notices here.

Bob Hope will return next summer to the Palladium for his fourth straight year. He wants Merle Oberon to star with him, Jack Buchanan, and Margaret Lockwood in "Magnificent Masquerade."

The Sadler's Wells ballet "Sylvia" has been the highlight of their season, a triumph for Ninette de Valois.

## NEWELL ROGERS REPORTING AMERICA

# "ASSEMBLY LINE" DEBUTANTES SHOCK SOCIETY DOWAGERS

New York. SOCIETY dowagers are aghast, and head waiters sigh for the good old days. Sir and Madam, I present Fifth Avenue's "assembly line" debutantes.

Social-minded parents bring out daughters in their first year of college at an average age of 17. The high cost of living has forced a shift from the glittering coming-out parties of pre-war for just one girl.

On the debutante list this year are 412 girls. Between the middle of November and the middle of January they will be presented, about 100 at a time, at four parties.

Father will pay between \$300 and \$500 to have his daughter in the deb line.

If daughter whoodles him into a private coming-out party, the least he can hope to spend is \$1,500—and that for a cheap tea dance.

A dinner dance costs more, a supper dance most of all—it lasts longer. Usually father has to hire organizers to handle caterers, course to two days a week, some find did for them.

flowers, and champagne. And, worse luck, they are the only ones with a secret list of eligible young men.

DOROTHY LAMOUR is a fighting name in Paris, Illinois. To advertise her appearance in a variety show, a press agent mailed postcards to every third name in the telephone directory. "They read: 'Darling—don't forget our date at 8 p.m. on October 28—Dorothy.'"

One wife went for a divorce (her lawyer said he had a card too). The wife of a train driver flagged her husband down in the marshalling yards to demand the truth about Dorothy. A third angrily kicked out a window in her house. Husbands threaten the show promoters with lawsuits.

The press agent says he guesses the cards were a bit of a mistake.

GAMBLING trouble in the "gambing capital of the world," Las Vegas, Nevada. They are cutting down horse-racing at the local level. Then what do you think some find did for them?

Almost no one will leave the slot machines and roulette wheels in the casinos long enough to have a flutter on the horses.

THE LIFE of General George S. Patton is to be done on the screen. And imagine the fun Hollywood is going to have casting an actor to play Field-Marshal Montgomery in this wide-screen epic.

HENRY FORD, the Second has scored some kind of sales scoop. He has bought the right to be the only motor-car maker to show 1954 models on Cinemascope, Hollywood's new 65-foot wide coloured screen.

FOOD EDITORS of the U.S. and Canada, 148, strong, started happily to munch their way through a marathon of breakfasts, lunches, and dinners in Chicago.

Twenty-two food companies and ten food associations vied to bring them exotic and delicious viands from the world over. Then what do you think some find did for them?

# Tonga rejoices as Queen Salote Comes Home

By Bertram Jones

QUEEN Salote is home again—home in her white-painted wooden palace on tropical Tongatabu—and the island night is filled with music. The palace lights are blazing between the palms. The singing, rich and melodious like a Welsh chapel choir, goes on through the hours as fresh voices take up the song.

divided among her nobles for distribution to the people. And between each village's gifts there was dancing. A wrinkled master of ceremonies crouched at the Queen's right hand and shouted commands, and hula dancers swung into their symbolic postures. Ageless of hand—and there was rain; another—and there were fish. Each spin, every upraising of arms, was matched to words of song.

## Kava Ceremony

For Queen Salote is back from across the sea after seven months away to attend a British Coronation, and the dusky Tongans have emptied their villages to come to Nukualofa, their capital, to welcome her.

FIRST was a saga of Queen Salote's voyages. A smiling Tongan policeman wrote it in a week, and the dancer rehearsed it three months to get each action perfect. Its melody rose and fell like sea waves. Its words were simple.

They said: "Our Queen—Tonga's olive leaf, her gracious flower—is safely home from the British Isles. For the first time a Tongan monarch has been to see a British monarch crowned. This is good. Tonga is peaceful and friendly. Tonga welcomes home her Queen and says thank you to Britain for friendship and for bringing the Christian faith to our Isles."

It took long to say all that, and Queen Salote sat in the shade of her palace back door while Crown Prince Tungi's small son and daughter played with Prince Tulipchak's children in the throne room at the front.

At last, after four hours of presentations and hula dancing, it was time for the kava ceremony. Tongan nobles sat on the grass in a circle and before them was carried a four-legged wooden bowl, four feet across, carved from a tree trunk. Kava roots, first a ranking amongst the Queen's gifts, were pounded in it with staves, and water was poured on top from coconut shell gourd.

Then an elder stirred it with his hands and strained it through a fibre fabric. And when the fusion was complete, the old man bowed—like a Muslim—calling the Moslem faithful to prayer—"the kava is in the bowl!"

## Music Goes On

IN half coconut shells the clouded drink ("it leaves you clear in the head and helpless in the legs if you take much," the Tongans will tell you) was served. The first bowl went to a noble on the Queen's right. The next to the noble on her left. The Queen took the third. This is an old Tongan custom, poisoning was "not unknown."

The biggest pig was cut up with an 18-inch bush knife and apportioned out among Tonga's hereditary leaders. Heulifanga, Crown Prince Tungi's mother-in-law and highest lady in the land after the Queen, came forward in a white robe, and by royal authority claimed the choicest piece of pork for Salote by slapping "it with her left hand."

On and on went the singing and the dancing. For hour after hour at the Queen, in the sight of her people, showing no sign of wishing it would all end. Already Tongans and white missionaries and school teachers remark they notice a change in her since her London visit—that she is less aloof, that she shows more of the warmth she feels towards her subjects.

They nod knowingly and declare: "It is Queen Elizabeth's influence." They note, too, how eagerly she listens to the plans of welcome for the royal couple when they visit Tonga next December. And in the scented darkness the singing goes on, and Queen Salote is glad to be home.

In the distance, under the casuarina trees, singing started—a three-fold shout, a rhythmic chant—and swaying, stamping, Tongans hauled in their gifts and spread them before their Queen.

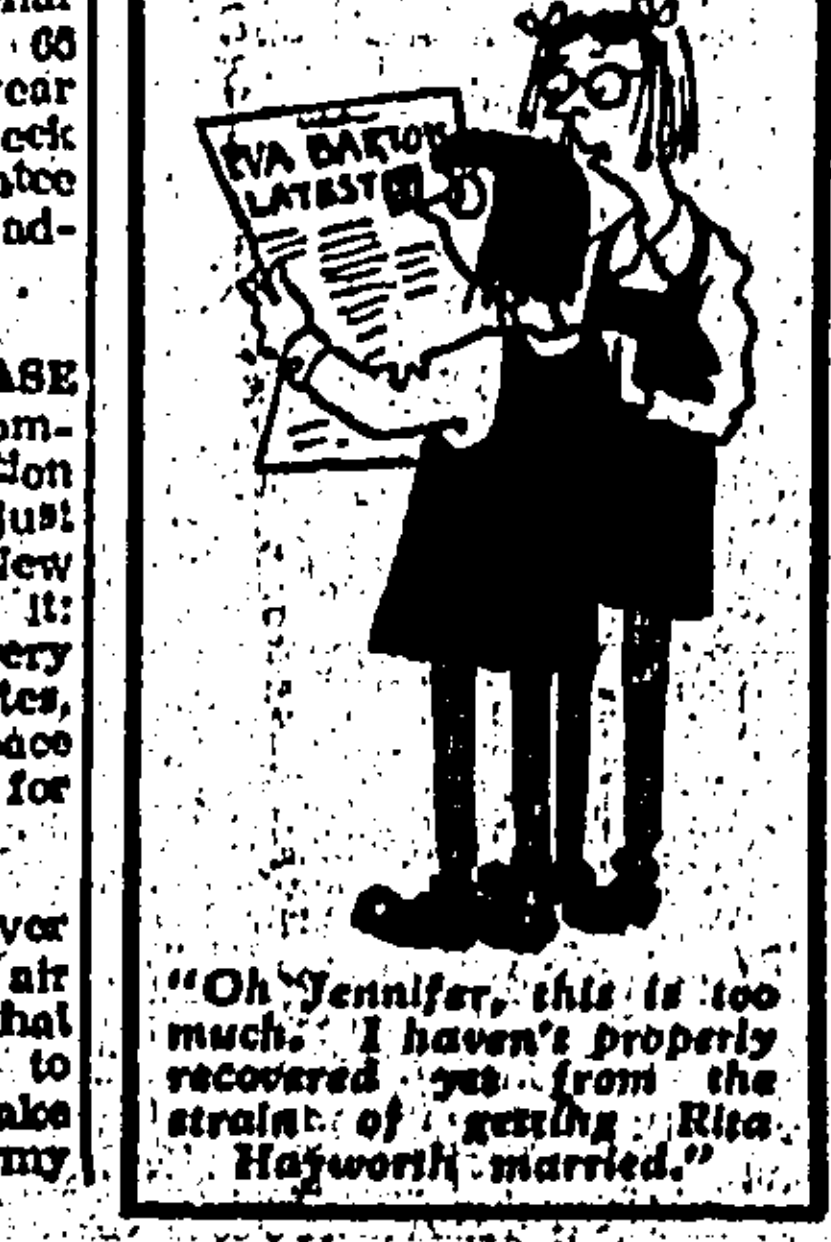
## Tapa Cloth

THERE were woven pandanus mats and a tapa cloth 60 feet long and 40 feet wide, hand-beaten by women from the bark of hibiscus trees.

There were countless pigs, baked in banana leaves over stones heated white in a fire trench, and borne into the royal presence in mats of plaited palm leaves slung from branches.

There were yams and eggs and cabbages and coops of live chickens. There were tomatoes and lilies and bananas and breadfruit—mountains of food to be accepted by the Queen and

## POCKET CARTOON by OSBERT LANCASTER



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HONGKONG

KOWLOON











# KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB'S ANNUAL REPORT

## Bank Overdraft Reduced By More Than \$15,000

The Annual General Meeting of the Kowloon Cricket Club will be held at the Clubhouse on Wednesday, October 21, commencing at 6.30 p.m.

The Club's Bank Overdraft, incurred through the necessity to rebuild after the Japanese occupation, has now been reduced to \$6,414.20 as compared with an indebtedness 12 months ago of \$22,061.75, the Club's annual Statement of Accounts says.

The Annual Report states: Your Committee herewith submit their Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st July, 1953.

**FINANCE.**—After charging the Income and Expenditure Account with Depreciation on the Club House, Furnishings, Ground Equipment, Sports Equipment and Library Books amounting to \$14,346.02 (\$11,469.09) the Account shows a surplus of Income over Expenditure amounting to \$1,071.10 (\$346.31).

The Entrance Fees for the year amounted to \$3,040.00 (\$4,410.00). To these figures for Entrance Fees and surplus must be added the Accumulated Funds as at 31st July, 1952, amounting to \$1,222.79 (\$86,211.03). Figures shown in brackets are those for the previous year.

In view of the increased surplus as compared with the previous year, your Committee have taken the opportunity to decrease the book value of the wasting assets by a Depreciation figure which is \$2,850.13 in excess of that charged in the Accounts for the year ended 31st July, 1952. It is considered that such a provision is financially prudent in view of rising replacement costs. During the year one month's extra Subscription was charged to every member in July, as in the previous year, for the purpose of reducing the indebtedness to the Bank and to counteract increased House Maintenance (including General Repairs) charges.

A total of \$3,215.00 (\$3,100.00) was received. Entertainment Expenditure has apparently, increased by \$729.83 but has been more than offset through the Transfer Account showing a profit of \$7,022.10. In the previous year such income was credited to the Entertainment Account. Current Liabilities in the sum of \$25,845.39 exceed Current Assets \$17,066.18 by \$8,779.21. The corresponding figure for the previous years was \$23,089.37—an improvement of \$14,510.16 (\$9,056.31).

Your Committee consider that the position regarding the Bank Overdraft—now reduced to \$6,414.20 (including interest accrued \$18.17) as compared with an indebtedness of \$22,061.75 (including interest accrued of \$36.38) is satisfactory.

The Committee records with deep regret the deaths of Mr. Y. Abbas, Mr. G. Flynn, Mr. R. W. T. Lodge and Mr. V. R. Schofield.

**HOUSE.**—During the past year further necessary repairs to the roof over the dressing room and bar were carried out. New glazed fixed fanlights in the main hall were substituted for the old wooden shutters thus giving more light in the Main Hall. A new Mixed Cocktail Bar was installed at a cost of \$5,000.—and has proved popular.

**CRICKET.**—Although the Club teams were unsuccessful in annexing either of the League shields at the end of the past season, many enjoyable games were played. Several individual performances deserve mention. The Club's bowling was outstanding with the bat, scoring 50 runs or more on eight occasions, and only missed the century by one run in the first game of the Hancock Shield.

The opening partnership of 142 runs between Dodge (73) and Peter Hall (83) against the RAF was our best for a long time. John Muldoon was our most successful bowler and his best efforts were 6 for 27 (Optimists), 6 for 33 (I.R.C.) and 6 for 51 (Royal Navy), while other good performances were given by Hall 5 for 24 (Optimists) and A. T. Leo 5 for 25 (Army).

For the Juniors the burden of the attack fell on Alec Weir who returned the final figures of 86 wickets with an average of 12.22. His five wickets in five balls, including the hat-trick, in the match against the Royal Navy was his best performance. "Tinker" Lee also performed the hat-trick against the D.B.S. team ending up with 8 wickets for 14 runs in that game.

The visit of the Australians last October was a real treat and they were entertained at the Club on the evening of their arrival. Pat Dodge, Robbie Lee, Johnny Lerion, Archie and Francis Zimnara were members of the Club who participated in the series of games which were enjoyed by all and in which the visitors

have an object lesson in all departments of the game. They have sent us a beautiful boomerang, autographed by the team, as a souvenir of their visit.

The sudden and tragic passing of Robert Lodge at Kuching at the end of July as a result of a motor accident was a great shock and loss, for he was a keen cricketer and turned out frequently for the 2nd XI.

**REPORT ON GROUND.**—CRICKET: The cricket during the past season has borne the fruits of the care lavished on the ground by Bill Hitchen so that the Club had the reputation of having the best cricket in the Colony. A tribute to this effect was paid by the Australian cricketers during their visit in October, 1952. The outfield on the east side of the ground is still far from satisfactory although there has been an improvement as compared with the previous year. The ground staff is handicapped by the lack of adequate equipment with the result that much work is being done by hand which could be done more swiftly and easily by machine. The two ends of the cricket pitch were returned at the end of the last season.

**TENNIS.**—The two hard courts in the southeast corner of the ground were being done up in August for the purpose of relaying.

**FLOWERS.**—Under the care of Mr. Coxall, a good display of flowers was maintained throughout the cool months.

**TENNIS.**—The two hard courts in the southeast corner of the ground were being done up in August for the purpose of relaying.

A team was entered in each division of the Hongkong Lawn Tennis League, and our ladies' "A" team, led by Mrs. Mary Pepperell, came very close to winning the Championship. In the other divisions our teams did not fare so well, but nevertheless gave creditable performances.

In the Annual Club Championship, the winners were: Mens' Singles—Mr. A. Augusted; Mens' Doubles—Mr. K. Lo and Mr. T. Roselet; Ladies' Singles—Mrs. C. Geiz and Mrs. M. Pepperell; Mixed Doubles—Mrs. M. Pepperell and Mr. A. Augusted.

A Ladies' Single Championship was not run last year. During the year under review, several American tournaments were also arranged, and these were thoroughly enjoyed.

**LAWN BOWLS.**—The 1952 season ended with our First Division Team finishing as runners-up in the League, while our Second and Third Division Teams achieved the unique distinction of winning the Championship of their respective Divisions of the League.

The Ezra Abraham Challenge Shield, donated by our President, was won by our Ladies' "A" team, which finished in first place in the Colony League. In the other divisions, our teams did not fare so well, but nevertheless gave creditable performances.

The 1952 Colony Open Triples Championship was won by members of our Club, and Messrs W. H. E. Colledge, F. Howarth and W. H. Cowie are congratulated on their success.

During the year under review, we succeeded in retaining the Liberation Shield by defeating Kewoon Bowling Green Club by a fairly comfortable margin in the aggregate for the three matches of the series. In the first match of the 1953 series, played on our greens, we managed to register a win by 22 shots, and indications are that we are likely to retain the shield for another year.

During the off-season between 1952 and 1953, Mixed Wapshishaw Lawn Bowls were again played every Sunday afternoon, and continued to be extremely popular. An increasing number of our lady subscribers took part in these matches, and it is hoped that they will turn up in greater numbers this winter. In celebration of the Coronation of Her Majesty the Queen, a Coronation Mixed Wapshishaw was played at the end of June.

Special Coronation spoons of the Club were awarded to the winners. To celebrate our success during the 1952 season, the Lawn Bowls Section of the Club held

a "Closing Day" at the end of the year. Two representatives from each of the bowling clubs in the Colony, as well as a number of lady bowlers were invited to take part in a bowls game against our members and guests.

At the conclusion of the game, tea was served in the main hall, during which our President presented medals to the members of the Champion Second, Third and Ladies' League teams, and distributed prizes to the winners of our Club competitions. Each of our guests was presented with a Kowloon Cricket Club spoon as a memento of the occasion.

Despite the fact that many of the bowlers who had played for us in the 1952 season were unavailable for the present season, we succeeded in recruiting sufficient talent to enter a team in each of the three Leagues as usual. None of our teams is as strong as in the previous year, but we are giving a good account of ourselves in all three Divisions. Up to the end of the period under review, our First Division Team is in sixth place, our Second Team in third place, and our Third Team in fourth place.

A new motor pump was purchased during the year under review, and we are now able to obtain an adequate supply of water from the wells to water both greens. The score boards and number plates were repainted before the opening of the season. On the whole, our lawn bowlers are well provided for in every respect.

The results of the Club competitions are as follows:—The President's Cup Singles Championship—J. S. Landolt; Runners-up J. N. Wong. Singlas Handicap—W. Hong Sling; Runners-up C. T. Chambers. The Ezra Abraham Cup Pairs Championship—J. N. Wong & W. Hong Sling; Runners-up W. Chambers & A. E. Elliott. Club Triples—H. Gittins, W. H. Cowie and R. S. Capelli; Runners-up W. Backe, S. A. Gray and C. R. Roselet. Club Rinks—H. Gittins, L. Bonas, C. R. Roselet and W. Hong Sling; Runners-up L. Quincey, J. N. Wong, W. H. E. Colledge and E. C. Fincher.

The Ezra Abraham Cup Ladies' Single Championship—Mrs. J. A. Tibble; Runners-up Miss C. Mossa. Ladies' Triples Championship—Miss C. Mossa and Mrs. W. Hong Sling; Runners-up Mrs. J. A. Tibble & Mrs. D. L. Edwards. Mixed Wapshishaw—G. Lee; Mrs. D. L. Edwards; Runners-up G. Madari; Mrs. F. R. Kernani.

**BILLIARDS.**—In the Snooker League for the "George Younger" Trophy, the KCC 1st team was placed 5th and the 2nd team placed 11th. There were 13 teams participating.

The KCC Billiards and Snooker Championships and Handicaps attracted a lot of entries, and the results were as follows:—Billiards Championship—J. E. Medina; Runners-up L. J. Naylor. Snooker Championship—J. E. Medina; Runners-up L. J. Naylor. Billiards Handicap—J. S. Landolt; Runners-up W. Hong Sling. Snooker Handicap—J. E. Medina; Runners-up F. C. Woolman.

Substantial prizes were presented at the Banquet dinner held about a month later.

**ENTERTAINMENT.**—Another highly successful year has been completed. The annual New Year's Eve and Chinese New Year's Eve Dances were well patronized.

The usual winter dances were organized and a Coronation Ball and Barbecue drew a large crowd. Tombola is now a weekly feature and is proving very popular.

**LIBRARY.**—The library was well patronized during the year. The Club is indebted to members and friends who replenished the library with a number of paper-covered novels.

**CHILDREN'S SPORTS.**—A thoroughly enjoyable afternoon was spent by young and old and we thank all Members and friends who through their generous donations and support made it a successful and happy day.

**CHRISTMAS DRAW.**—The usual Christmas draw, as usual, proved very popular. **PRIZES.**—The Committee thank the generous donors of prizes for various sports competitions.

## CHELSEA v. SUNDERLAND



Hudgell, Sunderland left back, kicks the ball clear from Lewis, Chelsea centre-forward, as Cowan, Sunderland goalkeeper, comes out to save. The match ended in a 2-2 draw.

## GEORGE ROBB Asks

# Is This Floodlight Just A Fad?

Floodlight football is booming. More and more clubs are taking up the idea. A few days ago I played in the Spurs' first floodlit game at White Hart Lane against the Racing Club de Paris. The following Thursday night I watched the Arsenal-Breton match. The question is: What is the future of this form of football? Some people think it is just a temporary novelty. But I am sure that it has definitely come to stay.

Obviously spectators are interested—otherwise they would not turn up in such large numbers. 30,000 saw our match that Tuesday night. Last year I played in an invitation game against Kidderminster for a Selected XI which included big names like Bert Williams and Billy Wright. Excluding the novelty of inter-city games there could, instead, be a league made up of the best teams from the first divisions of different countries. The Tuesday night match with Racing Club de Paris showed that Continental teams could probably more than hold their own as well as providing their varied styles

scotched one big popular illusion about Continental football. Many people have the idea that Continental teams are fine to watch in their approach work, but are poor finishers. Yet the three goals scored by the Racing Club could not have been more smartly or crisply taken.

I was greatly impressed by the brilliant performance of Henri Arnaudeau, Racing Club's right-half—surely one of football's most versatile players—he has filled every one of the eleven positions on the field. His ball control and distribution were wonderful to watch. Yves Amann, Racing Club's inside-right, also excelled with fast and skilful ball-control—and splendid defence—splitting passes to his wings. It was a tragedy when he had to go off early in the second-half.

—(London Express Service)

**St. John Ambulance Orders**

Order by Mr. Fung Ping-lan, O.S.K. Acting Commissioner of St. John Ambulance Brigade Hongkong District, Order No. 42/53, dated October 15, 1953.

**Amateur Duties, Hongkong—**10.10.53, 24.10.53, Causeway Bay Amb. Div.; 22.10.53, 31.10.53, Western Dist. Amb. Div.; October 1953: H.K.Y.M.C.A. Neg. Div.; November 1953: Manukun Neg. Div.

**Amateur Duties, Kowloon—**10.10.53, 24.10.53, Tsimshui Amb. Div.; 20.10.53, 31.10.53, K.Y.M.C.A. Amb. Div.; October 1953: K.Y.M.C.A. Neg. Div.; November 1953: Manukun Neg. Div.

**Amateur Duties, Kowloon—**10.10.53, 24.10.53, Tsimshui Amb. Div.; 20.10.53, 31.10.53, K.Y.M.C.A. Amb. Div.; October 1953: K.Y.M.C.A. Neg. Div.; November 1953: Manukun Neg. Div.

**Amateur Duties, Kowloon—**10.10.53, 24.10.53, Tsimshui Amb. Div.; 20.10.53, 31.10.53, K.Y.M.C.A. Amb. Div.; October 1953: K.Y.M.C.A. Neg. Div.; November 1953: Manukun Neg. Div.

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**Amateur Duties, Kowloon—**10.10.53, 24.10.53, Tsimshui Amb. Div.; 20.10.53, 31.10.53, K.Y.M.C.A. Amb. Div.; October 1953: K.Y.M.C.A. Neg. Div.; November 1953: Manukun Neg. Div.

## Parisian Grill presents



PAT KAY and BETTY ANKERS

from

"96" RESTAURANT, PICCADILLY.

London's most famous cabaret act.

☆☆☆

Ring 27880 for reservations.

## THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB SECOND RACE MEETING

(To be held under the Rules of the Hong Kong Jockey Club), Saturday, 24th October, 1953.

THE PROGRAMME WILL CONSIST OF 10 RACES  
The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. and the First Race run at 2 p.m.  
The Secretary's office at Alexandra House will close at 11.45 a.m.

### MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE

NO PERSON WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED.  
All persons MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the meeting.  
Admission Badges at \$10.00 each per day are obtainable through the Secretary on the written or personal introduction of a Member, such member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him.  
Tickets will be obtainable at the Club House if ordered in advance from the No. 1 Box (Tel. 72811).  
NO CHILDREN will be admitted to the Club's premises during the meeting. For this purpose a Child is a person under the age of seventeen years, Western standard.

### PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The price of admission will be \$3.00 each per day payable at the Gate.  
Any person leaving the Enclosure will be required to pay the requisite fee of \$3.00 in order to gain re-admission.  
MEALS & REFRESHMENTS will be obtainable in the RESTAURANT.

### SERVANTS

Servants must remain in their employer's boxes except for passing through on their duties. They may on no account use the Betting Booths in the Members' Betting Hall.

### CASH SWEEPS

The cost of a Through Ticket is \$20.00. Through Tickets reserved for this meeting but not paid for by 10 a.m. on Friday, 23rd October, will be sold and the reservation cancelled for future meetings.  
There will be a Cash Sweep on the last race of the Meeting. The cost of each ticket is \$2.00.  
Cash Sweep Tickets may be obtained from the Cash Sweep Offices at Queen's Building, (Chater Road), 5, D'Agular Street and 382 Nathan Road, until 11 a.m. on Saturday, 24th October.

### TOTALISATOR

Backers are advised not to destroy or throw away their tickets until after the "all clear" signal has been exhibited.  
ALL WINNING TICKETS AND TICKETS FOR REFUNDS MUST BE PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT AT THE RACE COURSE ON THE DAY TO WHICH THEY REFER, NOT LATER THAN ONE HOUR AFTER THE TIME FOR WHICH THE LAST RACE OF THE DAY HAS BEEN SCHEDULED TO BE RUN.  
PAYMENT WILL NOT BE MADE ON TORN OR DISFIGURED TICKETS.

Bookmakers, Tie Tac men, etc. will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of the Hong Kong Jockey Club.

By Order of the Stewards,  
H. MIBA,  
Secretary.

**COLDASPIN**  
Even the slightest cold is to be feared. Do not let it spread! Defeat it from the start by taking 1 or 2 COLDASPIN'S.

## PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS

Copies of photographs taken by the South China Morning Post, South China Sunday Post-Herald, and China Mail Staff Photographers are on view in the Morning Post Building.

**ORDERS BOOKED**  
As the supply will be limited, intending purchasers are asked to place their orders immediately.  
\$15.  
order from  
**SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.**  
Wyndham Street and Salisbury Road, KOWLOON.

## Officials For Harbour Race

All who will contribute to the big splash which will herald the start of the annual Cross-Harbour Race on Sunday are reminded that it is essential that they display their number tags prominently on their swimming costumes.

Failure to do this will result in disqualification. Number tags will be available at the V.R.C. from today.

The following are the officials in charge of the Race: Referee, Mr. Ng Chi-man; Judges, Messrs Kwok Chai-hang, Wong Shu-chi, Chan Kam-fu, L. M. Ross, and H. A. I. Bald; Starter, Mr. H. W. Wingate; Competitors steward, Mr. C. K. Woo; recorder, Mr. Wong Shu-hung (Chief) with five assistants; time-keepers, Messrs Chan Chun-nam (Chief), LA Chul-hung, LA Hoi-chun, Chan Shui-lun, Kam Che-chung, So Kwok-wing, Law Yuk-wing, Wong Cheuk-wing, and Shok Wal.

## TRABERT AND "LITTLE MO" THE WINNERS

Mexico City, Oct. 13. Tony Trabert and Maureen (Little Mo) Connolly, United States Tennis Champions, today held titles in the men's singles and women's singles of the 12th annual Pan-American tournament.

Both had an easy time in fighting their way to the singles crowns over in Mexico City's Chapultepec Club court yesterday. Trabert of Cincinnati defeated Daniel Chambliss of the United States 6-2, 6-4, 6-1. Miss Connolly had little trouble defeating Shirley Fry of the United States 6-1, 6-1 to take the women's singles final.—United Press.



# BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(Butterfield & Swire (Hongkong) Ltd.)

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO		
"HUPEH"	Tientsin	8 a.m. 10th Oct.
"TUNING"	Yokohama	3 p.m. 10th Oct.
"PAKHO"	Osaka & Kobe	10 a.m. 10th Oct.
Sails from Custodian Wharf		
ARRIVALS FROM		
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	10th Oct.
"SHENGRING"	Kobe	7 a.m. 10th Oct.

## A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO		
"CHANGSHIA"	Sydney & Melbourne	Noon 23rd Oct.
ARRIVALS FROM		
"CHANGSHIA"	Kobe	21st Oct.

## BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said		
Sails	Leads	Sails
"CALCASS"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam	21st Oct. 22nd Oct.
"AGAPENOR"	Hamburg & Glasgow	23rd Oct. 24th Oct.
"PELEUS"	Liverpool & Dublin	23rd Oct. 24th Oct.
"ATREUS"	Glasgow & Liverpool	5th Nov. 6th Nov.
"BELLEROPHON"	Liverpool & Dublin	13th Nov. 14th Nov.
Scheduled Sailings from Europe		
Sails	Arrives	Hong Kong
G. "BELLEROPHON"	23rd Oct.	23rd Oct.
G. "PELEUS"	24th Oct.	24th Oct.
G. "ATREUS"	5th Nov.	5th Nov.
G. "BELLEROPHON"	13th Nov.	13th Nov.

G. Loading Glasgow, before Liverpool. N. Loading Suez, before Liverpool. Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

# DE LA RAMA LINES

## ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

Sails N.Y.	Sails S.F.	Arr. H.K.
"TELEMACHUS"	Sailed	20th Oct.
"DONA NATI"	— do —	31st Oct.
"BENARES"	— do —	15th Nov.
"AJAX"	10th Oct.	1st Dec.
"HAINAN"	24th Oct.	14th Dec.
SAILING FOR NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES & CRISTOBAL.		
"BATVAN"	10th Oct.	30th Oct.
"TELEMACHUS"	19th Nov.	20th Nov.
"DONA NATI"	4th Dec.	5th Dec.

Accept cargo for Kingston and to Central & South American ports on through bills of lading.

## Lathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives P.K. (on return)
HK/Bangkok/Singapore	(DC-4) 7.00 a.m. Tue. Fri. 7.15 a.m. Wed. Sat. (Connects at Bangkok with U.B.A. to Hongkong)	
HK/Malaya/B.N. Borneo	(DC-3) 6.45 a.m. Tue. Fri. 4.45 p.m. Wed. Sat.	
HK/Singapore	(DC-4) 11.30 a.m. Wed. 9.30 p.m. Thu.	
HK/Hankow/Hatting	(DC-3) 11.30 a.m. Wed. 9.30 p.m. Thu.	
HK/Bangkok/Hankow/Calcutta	(DC-4) 12.00 noon Sat. 6.00 p.m. Sun.	

All the above subject to Alteration without notice.

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**I. CONNAUGHT RD. C. Tel. 30331/8**  
BRANCH OFFICE: 50 Connaught Rd. West. 25875. 32144. 24878

# Atom-Bomb Mineral From Ceylon For United States

Colombo, Oct. 14. The United States has started to buy monazite from Ceylon, it was learned today. The first shipment of monazite, the mineral used in atom bombs for the United States, left by the President Monroe a few days ago.

The American purchases here followed India's ban on the export of the mineral from Travancore in South India. It was understood that a shipment of 600 bags, representing 30 tons has been sold to the United States through a British firm in Travancore at £125 a ton, netting an income of 50,000 rupees to the Ceylon Government. It is recalled that Travancore ceased the production of monazite following the ban imposed by Premier Jawaharlal Nehru "for the benefit of the Indian people."

## MIX-UP IN BULGARIAN ECONOMY

Vienna, Oct. 14. Skand Nop, chief Bulgarian Communist paper, stated yesterday that the principle of collective leadership, though applicable in the party, must not be applied to economic enterprises. The paper said that false application of collective leadership had created a "mix-up" which means a real cancer for concrete and operative leadership.

"One department or one factory can only be directed by a person alone who bears full responsibility," the paper said. Functions must be strongly separated, it often happened that a number of contradictory instructions and orders had been issued causing much damage. This "functionalism" must be rooted out, the paper urged. "It is quite impossible that subordinate officials issue orders without the knowledge of their superiors,"—Reuter.

## Oil Company's New Venture

London, Oct. 14. Anglo-Iranian Oil Company today moved into the rich Canadian oil fields with the purchase of £1,770,000 worth of Triol Oil Company of Alberta stock. The purchase left the way open for Anglo-Iranian to purchase not less than 50 per cent of the Company's capital. Anglo-Iranian has long planned to enter the Canadian field but dollar shortages have prevented investment up to this time, the Company said.—United Press.

# CHINA MAIL

## HONGKONG PUBLISHED DAILY (AFTERNOONS)

Price, 20 cents per copy. Saturdays 30 cents. Subscription: \$6.00 per month.

Postage: China and Macao \$2.00 per month. U.S. District Possessions and other countries \$7.00 per month. News contributions, always welcome, should be addressed to the Editor, business communications and advertisements to the Secretary. Telephone: 16611 (5 Lines). KOWLOON OFFICE: Salisbury Road, Telephone: 13673.

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ADDITIONAL INSERTIONS: \$1.00 PER DAY

10 cents PER WORD OVER 20

Births, Deaths, Marriages, Personal \$5.00 per insertion not exceeding 25 words, 25 cents each additional word.

ALTERNATE INSERTIONS 10% EXTRA

If not prepaid a booking fee of 50 cents is charged.

## POSITIONS VACANT

REQUIRED two European teachers to teach English conversation and reading, for private tuition, apply personally with application stating qualifications and salary to Mr. M. M. Mak, 30, Des Voeux Rd., first floor.

## WANTED KNOWN

PORTFOLIO UNDER TAKEN \$120.00 up 2-hour sitting. Luis Chan Studio, 197, Hennessy Road, 1st floor. Tuition given. Also paintings for sale.

## FOR SALE

GEORGE WEBB (Northampton) superb quality men's footwear. Hongkong & Shanghai Bazaar (opposite Casino Theatre), Man Lee Loong, 320 Nathan Road.

WILL FORMS. Power of Attorney Forms, Tenancy Agreement Forms on sale at "S. C. M. Post."

THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1922 and Return Forms are on sale at "S. C. M. Post."

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER NIPPON Yusen Kaisha M.S. "BINGO MARU" AND M.S. "YOKO MARU"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be at consignee's risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by Consignee and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 15th October, 1953.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown and all goods remaining undelivered after the 15th October, 1953, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 25th October, 1953, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1953.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER AUSTRALIA-NEW PACIFIC LINE M.S. "DELOS"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be at consignee's risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

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No Fire Insurance will be effected. DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1953.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER LLOYD THISTING M.V. "REDASTIANO CABOTO"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be at consignee's risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

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No Fire Insurance will be effected. DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

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CONSIGNEES PER BARBER-WILHELMSEN LINE M.S. "TUDOR"

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No Fire Insurance will be effected. DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1953.

# Japanese Financier's Mission

Tokyo, Oct. 14. Tadaharu Mukai, a former Finance Minister and "Zaibatsu" leader, is expected to go to Britain shortly to smooth trade relations between Japan and the Sterling area, it was reported today.

The Kyodo News Agency said that Mr. Mukai, a former board chairman of the Mitsui Bussan, will be sent as Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida's "personal envoy."

Kyodo quoted sources close to the Government that Mr. Mukai will make the trip whether the Premier's projected visit to the United States and Europe materializes or not.

Earlier, Japanese press reports had said Mr. Mukai would accompany the Prime Minister as an economic advisor.

Kyodo's sources said Mr. Yoshida is particularly interested in having the former Zaibatsu leader go to Britain in view of Japan's delicate trade position with the Sterling area countries.

They believed, however, that Mr. Mukai would not hold "formal" talks with the British authorities, but merely explain the seriousness of Japan's Sterling trade position and try to win British sympathy.

The question of Sterling reserves shortage would undoubtedly be high on Mr. Mukai's agenda of informal talks with the British, if he makes the trip. Relaxation of trade restrictions on Japanese goods by the Commonwealth countries would be another important appeal.—United Press.

## Another Batch Of Japanese Return

Tokyo, Oct. 14. More than 1,400 Japanese repatriates from Tangku, Communist China, arrived at Matsuyama port, Western Japan, today aboard the Takasago Maru.

Since the repatriation programme began early this year, 20,127 Japanese have been returned by the Communists.—China Mail Special.

# P&O B.I.E&A COMPANIES

## PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

### PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"CORFU"	17th September	10th October
"CHIUSAN"	2nd October	31st October
"CANTON"	15th October	10th November
"CARTIAGE"	12th November	14th December
Via Southampton, Penang & Singapore		
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CORFU"	22nd October	23rd November
"CHIUSAN"	4th November	1st December
"CANTON"	10th November	20th December
"CARTIAGE"	17th December	17th January

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

### FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves	For
"SOMALI"	15th October	Japan
"SINGAPORE"	25th October	S'pore, Penang, Port Swettenham, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseille, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

With liberty to call at Delawan before or after Straits. Tanks available for cargo of Oil in Bulk. Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited Passenger accommodation.

## BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"SIRHAN"	due 10th Oct.	from Japan for Singapore, Penang, Hongkong & Calcutta
"ANKING"	due 4th Nov.	from Singapore for Japan

## P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"OBRA"	due 17th Oct.	from Japan for S'pore, Colombo, Karachi, Kuwait, Khorramshahr & Basra, other P. O. Gulf Ports via Bombay
"ORDIA"	due 25th Oct.	from S'pore, Colombo, Bombay, Colombo & S'pore for Japan

"OLINDA"	due 25th Oct.	from S'pore, Colombo, Bombay & Karachi also P. O. Gulf Ports via Bombay
"ORMARA"	due 7th Nov.	from Japan for S'pore, Colombo, Bombay, Khorramshahr, Kuwait, Khorramshahr & Basra, other P. O. Gulf Ports via Bombay

## EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

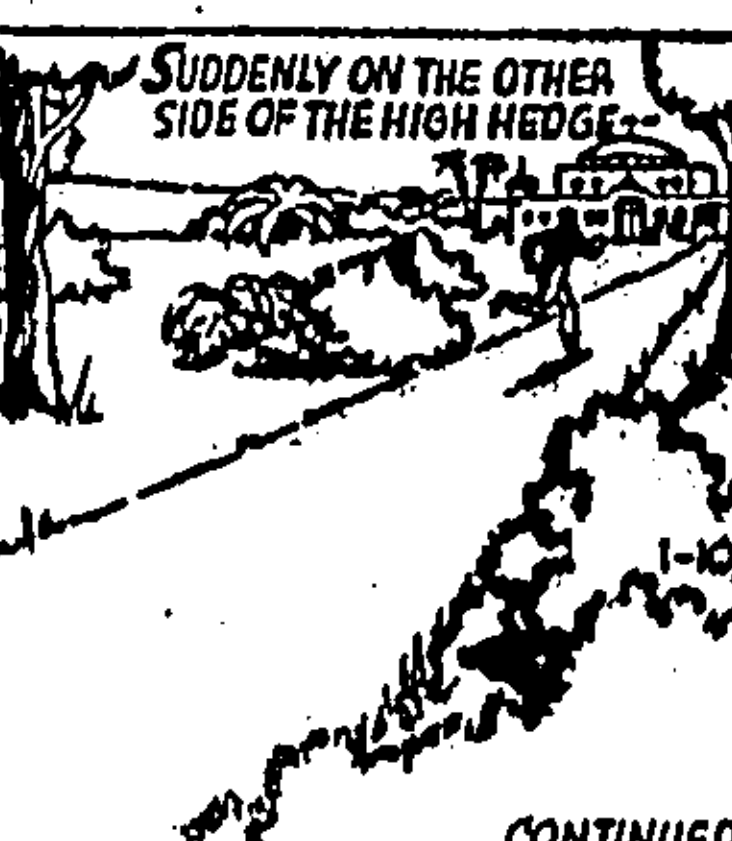
"EASTERN"	due 9th Nov.	from Australia for Japan
"NANKIN"	due 10th Nov.	from Japan for Brisbane, Sydney, Adelaide & Melbourne

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to: MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. OF HONG KONG LTD. Telephone Nos. 27721-4.

## MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

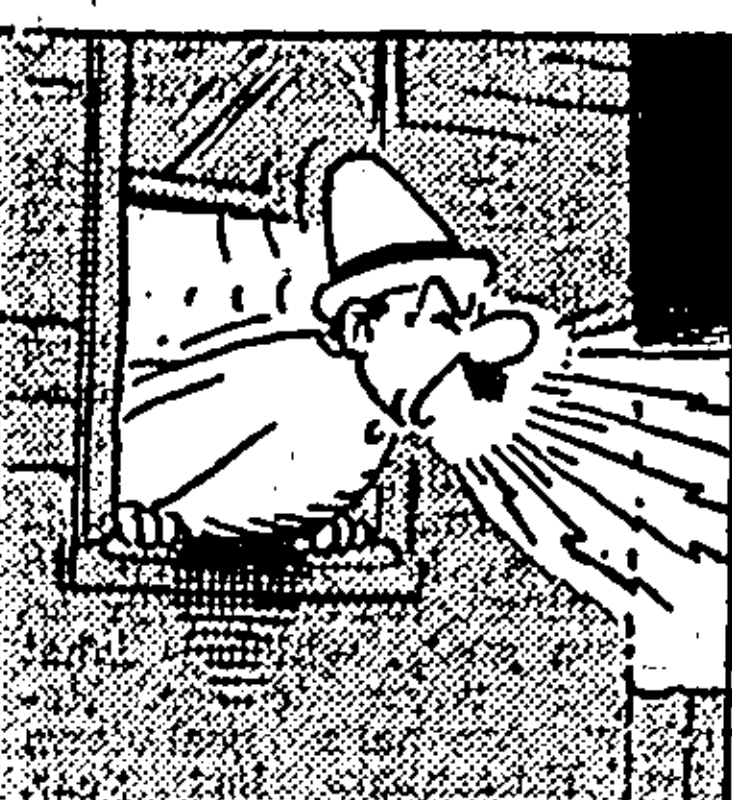
By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



## FERD'NAND

The "Rains" Came

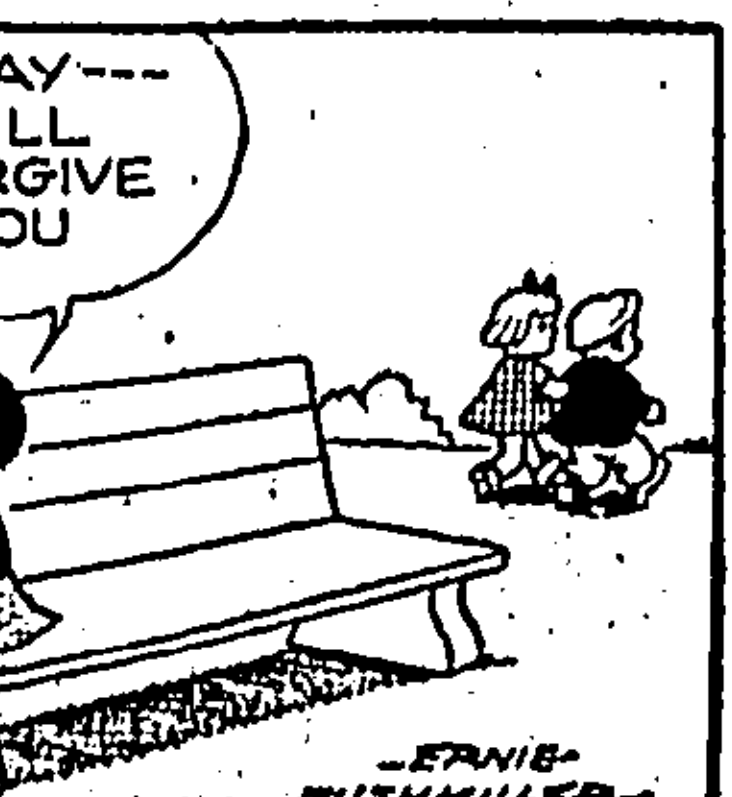
By Mik



## NANCY

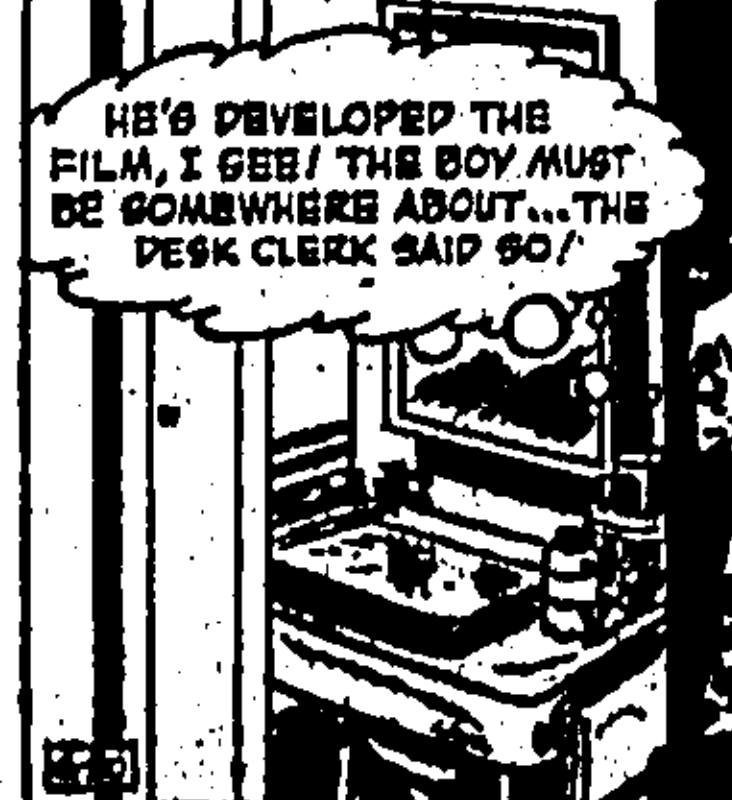
"..... And I'll Forget You!"

By Ernie Bushmiller



## JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



# CATHOLIC SCHOLARS CONFER

Rome, Oct. 14. About 1,000 Catholic scholars from all parts of the world met here today for one of the most important gatherings of intellectuals in the modern history of the Church.

The meeting is being held to celebrate the 400th anniversary of Rome's Gregorian University, the leading institute in the world for the higher education of the Catholic clergy.

During the four-day session, more than 200 scholars, both priests and laymen, will read prepared papers on some of the greater problems facing the Church.

The meeting is divided into five sections—Theology, canon law, philosophy, ecclesiastical history, and sociology (the science of missionary work). The Gregorian University was founded by St. Ignatius Loyola shortly after he established the Jesuit order.

At the opening meeting today delegates laughed uproariously as eminent theologians, philosophers, moralists, jurists and other scholars cracked abstract jokes in Latin on such subjects as existentialism, psychoanalysis and the anti-Thomistic tendencies of a new German attack on Einstein's relativity. The official language of the meeting is Latin, but some scholars are permitted to speak their own languages or Italian.—Reuter.

## Round-Up By Police In Morocco

Makes, Oct. 14. The Police announced today the round-up of 1,800 Moroccans in the restricted quarter of the city. Among those arrested was 22-year-old Hassan Ben Abdel Kader, sought by the Police for several assassinations at temples against Europeans.—United Press.





# MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FAST PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE			
From	Leaves	Due	For
VIETNAM	27 Oct.	19 Nov.	Yokohama
CAMBODGE	27 Oct.	19 Nov.	Yokohama
LAOS	27 Oct.	19 Nov.	Yokohama
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**Malaya Alarmed By Rapid Drop In Rubber Price**

Singapore, Oct. 14.  
A drop of almost six per cent per pound in the price of first grade rubber over the past eight days is causing high economic tension in Malaya, especially among rubber men.

First grade rubber reached a record low since early 1950 with October first grade selling at 56 cents.

Malaya rubber men, alarmed at the rapid drop, warned of the economic consequences to the country and the Sterling area in general since rubber is the country's biggest dollar-earner.

One source said the fall below 60 cents per pound means an automatic reduction in the rate of export duty payable to Government of 5% of value, and a cessation of compulsory contribution for planting and replanting. He said a number of producers are already "in the red" and many more may be forced to close down their estates.

Several producers placed the blame squarely on the United States closed-door policy. One producer said there is a lack of appreciation on the part of the United States of the Malayan rubber industry's problems. The only solution was for the United States to allow the ordinary laws of supply and demand to operate fairly between natural rubber and synthetic rubber. He warned that further declines would force rubber workers into a lower standard of living and even throw many thousands out of employment.

This, he said, would not help in the anti-Communist campaign in Malaya.

The president of the Rubber Producers' Council of Malaya, Mr. H. A. Campbell, said "There is no doubt that the rubber situation in Malaya is very serious. Everybody must feel the pinch, particularly those with replanting programmes."

The Vice-President of the Federation of Rubber Associations also warned of an economic break-down if the present price trend continues.

Meanwhile, one source said rebreaches have already started in some Singapore rubber firms which may lead to mass dismissals if the price drops any lower. A spokesman of the Singapore Rubber Packers' Association disclosed that many firms had staff re-organisation plans ready.

It is recalled that Leroy Johnson, leader of a U.S. mission, during their visit here over the weekend, said that he and his colleagues were sympathetic toward Malaya's rubber industry problems and they had every hope that the price of natural rubber would go up with synthetic going to private producers. He said synthetic had been able to sell cheaper under American Government control and subsidy but it would not be able to do so under private enterprise.

Mr. Johnson gave the assurance that the United States would do "everything within reason" to prevent Malaya's tin and rubber from falling into Communist hands. —United Press.

# Krupps Combine Out To Capture Markets From Great Britain

Bonn, Oct. 4.  
The great industrial combine of Friedrich Krupp—formerly of the Western Powers to produce crude steel and to own collieries—is emerging as Britain's most dangerous competitor as an exporter of constructional machinery to the undeveloped areas of the world. In particular, Krupp is making an all-out effort to capture valuable markets in Asia.

The firm which suffered more than any other from Allied bombing, dismantling, and subsequent "decartellisation" is becoming a mighty force in a new field of industry.

Krupp was the principal target for Allied dislike as well as for Allied bombs. During the war the great "Gustafsfabrik" manufacturing steel in the town of Essen was laid almost flat.

After the war ended the large Essen-Borbeck steel plant was totally dismantled and dispatched to the Soviet Union as reparations.

Last year the splitting up of the Krupp combine was completed since it was considered to be one of the most flagrant examples in Germany of "undue concentration of industrial power."

Today the house of Krupp has made almost unbelievable progress in its post-war situation of semi-destruction and impotence under Allied administration. These are a few of the fields in which Krupp is acquiring huge contracts and building up its business at a formidable rate.

India: In company with the industrial combines of Demag and Klockner, Krupp is, at the request of the Indian Government, constructing a £60 million steel mill over a four-year period. Krupp's representatives managed to outbid British competitors for this project, which will eventually produce a million tons of steel a year and which will be jointly financed by the Indian Government and the World Bank.

Germany: Krupp is also helping to build a cement works three hundred miles south of Bombay. This works will have a production target of three hundred tons of cement a day and is handily placed in the middle of one of India's largest limestone deposits.

Pakistan: Krupp has agreed to produce consultant engineers for the Pakistan Government and to undertake a thorough survey of all production and of the possibilities of building up a viable steel industry. Krupp will also build a pilot steel plant with a yearly production of about 20,000 tons of steel. This plant, according to unofficial reports, will cost £25 and £30 million and Krupp will take shares in the enterprise in lieu of monetary payment.

**IN MIDDLE EAST**  
Egypt: Krupp directors say that this is their third most important market in the East. The Krupp interest in Egypt is believed to be of two kinds. The firm will ship machinery, heavy lorries, and locomotives to the country. It will also have an important share in the construction of a steel plant—probably near Cairo. Reports that Krupp will also have an interest in the huge project of the Assuan Dam, have not been denied.

Turkey: The Krupp management admitted yesterday that its blueprint for the construction of a steel suspension bridge over the Bosphorus is likely to be accepted by the Turkish Government. The plan is the work of a German architect, Professor Bonatz, and the bridge would cost about £25 million. It would be 1,300 yards long and be suspended about 200 feet.

Syria: Krupp is actively interested in shipping industrial machinery of all kinds to Syria, probably including equipment for oil refineries. The firm has already picked up some valuable contracts in this country.

In keeping with their concentrated attention on comparatively undeveloped areas the Krupp directors are opening up other markets in South America and South-east Europe. Rolling-stock, manufactured in the Gustafsfabrik and Sudwerke in Essen, is becoming an important export to Brazil and Argentina. Yugoslavia is another excellent market, and Krupp will install nickel processing plants in Greece, north of Athens, as a part of plans to utilise that country's considerable nickel ore deposits.

**BRAZIL—EXAMPLE**  
Brazil affords an interesting example of how any given German export firm may hope to secure repayment for its services.

Krupp will hope to draw on Brazil's debt trade balance with Germany at present in the form of blocked Brazilian cruzeiros. The Brazilian Government could "convert" its debts by giving firms like Krupp shares in new industrial undertakings—in particular in iron ore development schemes which require the kind of technical assistance that the Germans can provide. Brazil, in fact, may offer an acceptable and legitimate field for capital investment.

Brazil is one of many countries which are drawing heavily on German technicians. The "goodwill" visits of men like Dr. Schacht to markets with big possibilities of expansion have prepared the way for this development.

The new "Air India" lines from Germany, for instance, have reported that 80 per cent of their passengers are German technicians.

**TYPICAL ACTION**  
This illustrates the growing German connection with one important underdeveloped area. It is typical of Krupp—in this new mood of pioneering—that the firm is taking a large share in the development of the iron ore industry in the Walenstadt-Salzburger area. It is constructing mining and smelting machinery for this big potential source of German iron ore.

Typical, too, of the switch from cannons to peace-time machinery is the construction by Krupp—for the Rhine-Ruhr brown-coal fields—of the highest surface coal excavator in the world. This will weigh 5,000 tons and be able to shift 10,000 cubic metres of soil a day.

One of the immediate results of this wealth of worth-while contracts is that Krupp—late in planning considerable expansion of its main steel constructional plant at Völklingen. This firm's order-books are full up until 1955 and its orders will absorb all existing productive capacity.

For that reason Krupp is instituting a "four-year plan," entailing the building of three big machine shops at theirhausen and the increasing of its present employ from 5,000 to 8,000.

**A "POOR" FIRM**  
The astonishing feature of the Krupp "come back" is the apparent ease with which new capital is being found to finance projects all over the world. The secret of this has still not been fully explained. In some cases capital is being found in the countries offering the contracts. In others it is being provided by the Federal German Government as long-term credit facilities. Krupp maintains that it is a "poor" firm, which cannot even afford its own press department.

It should not be prematurely assumed that Krupp is among German firms which offer good credit terms and early delivery contracts—and then revises its terms when fulfilment of the contracts is under way. Only one assumption can, indeed, be made at this moment. Krupp has come back as a major factor in the industrial scene and has done this by swiftness from "wages" and "production."

Krupp seems likely to develop and anchor its interests in the new markets which it is opening up by accepting shares in new enterprises. Krupp will, in effect, become part-owner of key industries in the British Empire, as well as elsewhere. It should be remembered, however, that the firm is not just in Germany, but all over the world. It is to be hoped that the phrase "peaceful reorientation" will cover the case and cap the story.

**London Foreign Exchange**  
New York ... 100.00  
London ... 100.00  
Paris ... 100.00  
Amsterdam ... 100.00  
Brussels ... 100.00  
Frankfurt ... 100.00  
Geneva ... 100.00  
Hamburg ... 100.00  
Lyon ... 100.00  
Madrid ... 100.00  
Milan ... 100.00  
Moscow ... 100.00  
Oporto ... 100.00  
Rangoon ... 100.00  
Santo Domingo ... 100.00  
Singapore ... 100.00  
Sourabaya ... 100.00  
Tientsin ... 100.00  
Yokohama ... 100.00

**Exchange Rates**  
Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:  
U.S. dollar (per £1) ... 1.00  
Sterling (per £1) ... 1.00  
Indonesian guilders (per 100) ... 1.00  
Siam (per 100) ... 1.00  
Singapore (per 100) ... 1.00  
Indo-China (per 100) ... 1.00

# JAPAN YARDS CRISIS

Japan's renaissance as a maritime nation is progressing methodically. The ocean-going merchant fleet has revived from virtual extinction in 1945 to a present aggregate of some two million gross tons of "class" vessels—close to 50 per cent of Japan's 1941 tonnage.

Government-sponsored ship-building programmes provide for the building of about 300,000 tons of new vessels annually, with the aim of creating a merchant fleet of 3,400,000 tons, capable of carrying half the nation's foreign trade by 1957.

But in spite of this rapid rebuilding, prospects for Japanese shipyards at present are far from rosy.

The total annual building capacity of ocean-going ships is 650,000 tons and in the fiscal year 1951-2 Japan constructed 230,000 gross tons of shipping for export to foreign owners which kept the yards close to full capacity. Now, due to Japanese steel prices and other costs being above world levels, it is cheaper to build a vessel in European yards than in Japan, and foreign orders have been diverted elsewhere. Thus almost the only construction work now under way is on vessels ordered under the current Japanese shipbuilding programme, and about half the nation's ship-building capacity is idle.

**FIRST STEP**  
Faced with the fact that high costs have priced Japanese-built ships out of the international market, the Government recently moved to bring down interest charges and the price of steel for shipbuilding to a level at which Japanese shipbuilders would again be able to compete with other nations. As a first step, interest rates charged by Government and commercial banks on loans to finance ship construction were reduced, by means of Government grants, to a point nearer the international level—in the case of Government banks to 3½ per cent.

The price of shipbuilding steel-plate in Japan is currently the equivalent of £53 a ton, including £10 a ton for "extras" such as paint, size, and quality. A plan to reduce this price to coincide with world steel prices by cutting the "extra" rate to 10s per ton is at present under consideration—the aim being to lower construction costs by about 11 per cent.

Japan's steel manufacturers have argued, in the current negotiations, that much of their equipment is obsolete and that, in order to replace it, they are faced with the necessity of borrowing money at interest rates so high that the cost of the resultant product must be above world levels. The steel industry is urging the Government to compensate them—and reduce steel prices for ship construction—by indirect financial aid in the form of lower interest charges on borrowed funds.

All indications are that, whatever the future of Japan's shipbuilding industry as regards foreign orders, the revival of the nation's own merchant fleet will continue as planned. —Manchester Guardian.

The threat of State interference with insurance, which still existed, was not a threat against a particular section, but to the whole fabric of the insurance, said Mr. W. L. Grant, general manager of the Pearl Assurance Co., in London.

Giving his presidential address to the Insurance Institute of London, Mr. Grant said that industrial life insurance, more appropriately described as "home service insurance," could not be thought of in isolation. The first effect of the threat to it was the remarkable solidarity of all insurance interests during the past few years.

Insurance was a competitive industry in a complete sense, and collective action did not always come easily. A great change of outlook was seen in the highly successful ventures of the insurance associations in the field of public relations.

The maintenance of the highest professional standards of conduct, which was the aim of the Chartered Insurance Institute, was one of the surest and most rewarding efforts commending the insurance industry to the public. The meeting was the first in the lecture season of the London Institute, which has 9,000 members.

**JAPANESE BONDS**  
London, Oct. 14.  
Japanese bonds ... 100.00  
Yen (per 100) ... 100.00  
Yen (per 100) ... 100.00  
Yen (per 100) ... 100.00  
Yen (per 100) ... 100.00  
Yen (per 100) ... 100.00  
Yen (per 100) ... 100.00  
Yen (per 100) ... 100.00  
Yen (per 100) ... 100.00  
Yen (per 100) ... 100.00

**CONFIDENCE RESTORED**  
Two years ago a major operation was necessary. Confidence in our economic stability had to be restored, and the world had to be shown beyond a doubt that we were restoring monetary discipline. Hence the Bank Rate increased, and hence, too, the official issues of British Treasury bills.

Today the position is entirely different. Confidence has been restored, and so it is time to show the world that monetary discipline also means freedom and flexibility. Therefore, it would be entirely wrong to bully or cajole the City or the public into taking up new Government stock, simply to redeem some of the banks' holdings of Treasury bills. Action of this kind would not be disinflationary, for it would not affect either the spending habits of the public or the lending policy of the banks—which, indeed, is already framed in accordance with the wishes of the Government.

What it would do would be to increase the cost of the interest on the National Debt, and also to divert into the Exchequer savings which are needed for more productive purposes. Already sound new issues are coming along, of which the Babcock and Wilcox debentures are the latest. So, in leaving the City and the public entirely free to find just as much money as they like for this new Government issue, the Treasury has done the right thing. It has provided further evidence of our return towards financial freedom and elasticity. This augurs well for the future.

**THE CASH ISSUE**  
The simple answer may be that the 1952-53 Exchequer stock is a cash offer, and that to have a cash-conversion offer of a second stock at the same time would have complicated the position. It may also be asked why an unlimited amount of Exchequer stock is being issued. The probable answer is that both issues of Exchequer stock, 1952, which were made earlier this year, were over-subscribed, which showed the Treasury that more money was available, if only they had asked for it. This time the Treasury is ready to take all that it can get, but this does not mean that an indefinite amount will be forthcoming. In fact, I have heard estimates ranging from £150 million to perhaps £220 million.

Actually this 3 per cent 10-year stock will be quite a useful holding, particularly for those who think more about avoiding capital loss than about current income. This applies to both individual and institutional investors. If I am right in expecting the whole of next November's maturities to be converted, the proceeds of this Exchequer stock issue should allow the authorities a nice little cash cushion for the 1952-53 War Bond maturities of next March.

**OTHER POSSIBILITIES**  
There are other possibilities. In the first place the authorities are already buying 1952-54 War Bonds on the market. Next, the authorities may well decide to convert their holdings of 1953 Serials into the new 1957 stock, and then sell the latter to the banks, who quite possibly will be only too glad to buy. This would provide the authorities with some more money, which they could use to buy 1952-54 War Bonds. In these roundabout but effective ways, it could be argued, about the problem of dealing with the maturities of next March had shrunk to relatively minor dimensions.

All this suggests that the gilt-edged market, and indeed markets generally, are likely to remain firm. The current funding operation has, in fact, its shadow before it, and it is now clear that this operation is such as to cause a minimum disturbance. It may be argued that the Treasury should have taken this opportunity to carry out a major operation, designed to reduce substantially the outstanding volume of Treasury bills. I am sure that this would have been a mistake.

**LONDON COPPER AND ZINC**  
London, Oct. 14.  
Copper was quiet, zinc and lead were steady. Prices at the end of the unofficial session:  
Copper spot £227½ buyer £230 seller  
Zinc Oct. 1954 ... 23½  
Lead Oct. 1954 ... 23½  
—United Press.

**COPRA QUOTATION**  
New York, Oct. 14.  
Copra was quoted today at \$200 per short ton, c/f Pacific Coast. Coconut oil was quoted at 10 cents per lb, c/f West Coast. —United Press.

# Limited Scope Of Debt-Funding Proposals

(By Norman Crump, Sunday Times City Editor)

London, Oct. 4.  
Judged in the light of previous expectations, the Government's debt-funding proposals, which were announced last Wednesday, appear limited in their scope.

Their main purpose is to provide for the £577 million of 1½ per cent Serial Funding stock, maturing next month.

No attempt is made to deal with the £412 million of 2½ per cent National War Bonds due for repayment next March. Nor is there any major attempt to raise extra cash and so to reduce the present volume of Treasury bills.

Nevertheless, the present operation has points of interest. It begins by offering to the holders of the maturing Serial Funding stock the opportunity to convert either into 1½ per cent Serial Funding stock, 1954, or into a new issue of 2½ per cent Serial Funding stock, 1957. In addition, there is an issue of £2½ per cent Serial Funding stock, 1952-53. This issue is for an unlimited amount at a price of 99½. The subscription lists will open and close tomorrow.

Considering first the conversion offer, which remains open until October 19, the 1954 Serial Funding stock will appear mainly to those who want to remain really liquid. It is the new 1957 stock which is much the more attractive. It is repayable in four years' time, and so can be regarded as reasonably short, and it offers a redemption yield of £2 10s 10d per cent.

It will be surprising if the banks and other institutions, who are the main holders of next month's maturities, do not go mainly for this 1957 stock. Indeed the question has been asked, whether it would not have paid the Treasury to offer this stock also for cash.

The market opened unchanged to up four points. Less active hedge-selling was absorbed on routine demand from domestic mills and other trade interests. Local speculators were on both sides in a small way.

The show of stability in the face of the plant-still-in-crop prospect, with the chance that it might grow bigger with a late frost, gave the nation to some technicians that "perhaps the market had accounted" bear factors for the time being.

Evening-up delivery provided another trading feature. The spot month went off the board at 32.45 cents, off a point net.

Forty-three notices appeared. Attendant liquidation was taken up by leading spot interests at 30-31 points under December.

The New York Cotton Exchange Service Bureau today estimated domestic consumption of all raw cotton for the four-week period ended September 26 at 735,000 bales. This compared with 720,000 bales in the preceding period and 437,000 bales last year.

An Atlantic trade report said textile mills were not buying much because of low demand for cloth particularly heavy goods. Memphis also reported less inquiry and demand from mills during the past week.

Prices of cotton futures closed today as follows:  
Spot ... 33.40  
Oct. (expired 1730 GMT) ... 32.45  
December ... 32.75-76  
March (1954) ... 32.10-20  
May ... 33.40  
July ... 33.42 nom.  
October ... 33.03 nom.  
December ... 33.03 nom.  
March (1955) ... 33.13 bid.  
—United Press.

**NEW ORLEANS PRICES**  
New Orleans, Oct. 14.  
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# CHINA



# MAIL

**Sheaffers**  
**"SNORKEL"**

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1953.

## JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

### He Won No Medals

ALBERT displayed, as some men do their medals, his pension, to prove the part he played in the war. The war had taken him to West Africa, and there he contracted an illness you may as easily come by in Ladbroke Grove as in Lagos.

It took him some time to establish his right to a pension, but early this year the country acknowledged a limited responsibility for Albert's illness. The authorities agreed he should be paid 21s. 6d. a week. They did more. They said: "If you lost a day's work coming to hospital for treatment, we will pay you—up to 30s. a day."

Albert was pleased, but he still felt the country was a miserly benefactor.

#### GENEROSITY

ALBERT is a fair-haired man of 31. The illness he suffers from is one that is not rare. Many people endure it in silence, but that was not Albert's way.

"Got it in West Africa," he would say, "the war." He would hint at the heroism.

He told his employers that every so often he would need to have a day off to go to hospital for treatment. "The war, you know," he said. Albert's employers—two worked for them as a warehouseman—being generous people, said that they would not dock him a day's pay for the days he went to hospital.

#### ALBERT'S FRAUDS

"MUGS," he must have thought. He set about evolving a way to cash in on their generosity. When he went to the hospital, he told the authorities there that each visit cost him one day's wages. They gave him 10s. a week, and he filled them in, sometimes claiming the maximum allowed—30s., sometimes moderating his demands and asking only for 21s.

The law at last caught up with Albert. He was brought to the Clerkenwell court and pleaded guilty to three summonses against him which said he had unlawfully claimed 25s., 30s. and 30s. He admitted that in five other occasions he had claimed sums of money he was not entitled to.

#### A GRIEVANCE

"WHAT do you want to say?" Mr. T. F. Davies, the magistrate, asked Albert, when he heard the details.

"Well look," Albert began. His voice had a complaining tone. "They only started to give me this pension at the beginning of this year. I thought, 'I should think you were very fortunate to get it then,' the magistrate said. "This illness is always a very difficult thing to attribute to anything in particular. Is the real explanation of why you stole that you had a grievance?"

Albert did not answer. "I don't see otherwise what the date you got your pension has to do with it."

"I was in trouble," Albert said. "In and out of work. Had to borrow money."

#### HORRIBLE, FILTHY

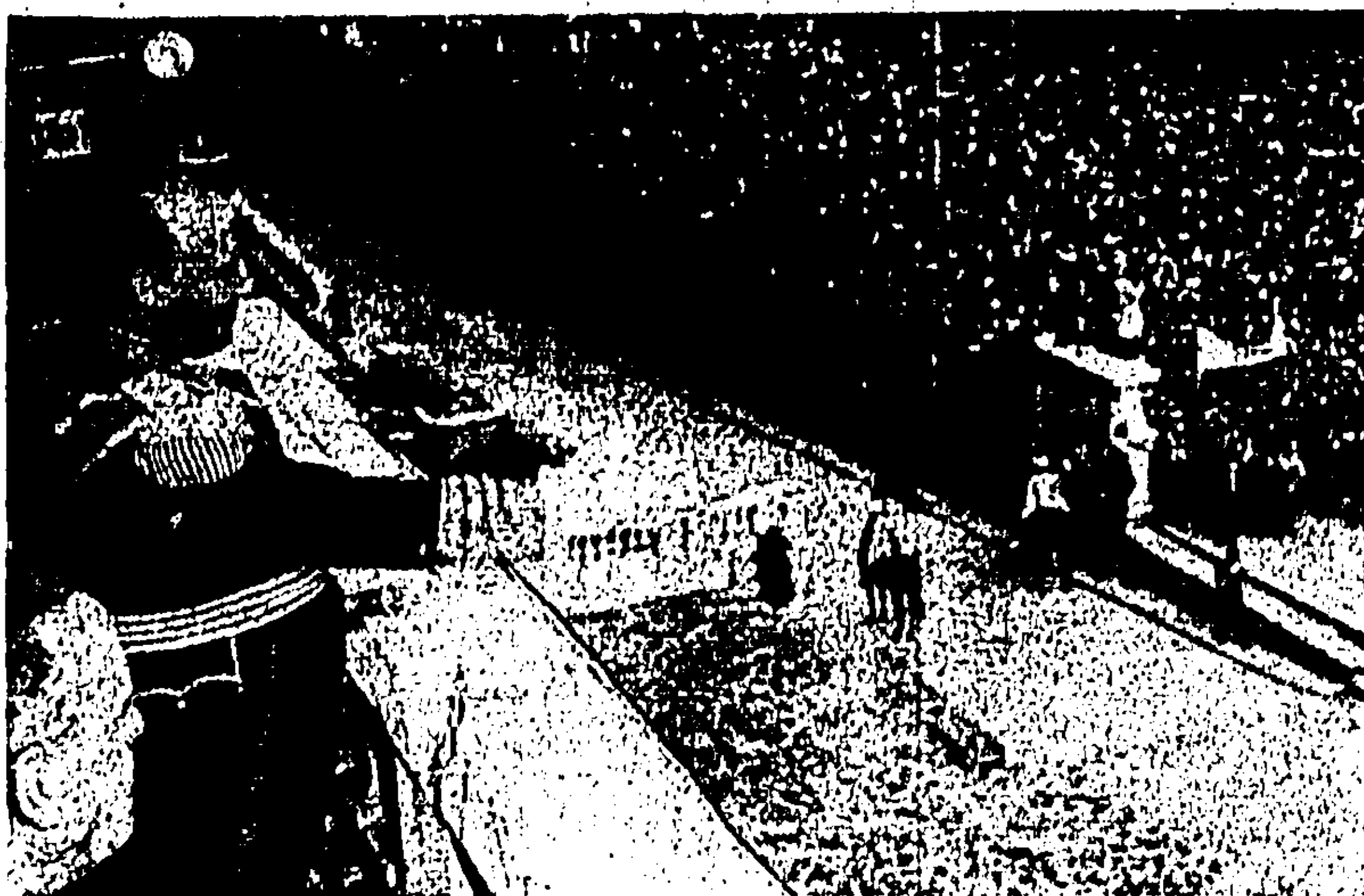
"BUT by stealing you're not repaying what you borrowed," said the magistrate. "Someone else is repaying it. I can't understand you. Here you are, a grown-up man, talking of stealing money. To get you out of trouble."

"I'd borrowed, sec..." Albert said.

"What you've been doing is a perfectly horrible, filthy thing," said the magistrate. "There's not a thing to be said for you. You thoroughly deserve to go to prison. You've been biting the hand that's been feeding you."

He ordered Albert to pay £10 on each of the three counts against him, or alternatively to go to prison for a total of six months. The invidious left, and now he did look sick, as a man might who had proudly worn medals he had 'proudly worn' than a hero.

## Madrid Acclaims Gen Franco



General Franco waves to the huge crowd of 350,000 gathered in front of the National Palace in Madrid to acclaim him on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of his assumption of power in Spain. Special pleasure was shown by the crowd in Franco's recently signed pact with the United States, and the conclusion of the Concordat with the Vatican.—London Express.

## US Warships In Port

Five American warships entered port this morning on a short recreational visit to the Colony.

They are the escort aircraft carrier Sicily, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral R.Q. Goldthwaite, Carrier Division commander; the heavy cruiser Quincy, the oiler Cimarron, and the submarines Queenfish and Ronquil.

Sicily (Capt. D.B. 'Broken-shire') is of 6,730 tons and is one of 45 ships of the Casablanca Class. She was built during the last war in record time, two of the ships of the same class being built in 76 days.

Quincy (Capt. A.H. Taylor), built in 1943, is of 13,000 tons. Her main armaments are nine eight-inch guns, 12 five-inch guns, two catapults and she is equipped to carry four aircraft.

The Cimarron is commanded by Capt. W.W. Walker. The submarines are of 1,520 tons each. They are over 300 feet long.

## Govt Clerk Charged

Ng Cheuk-ming, 48, Class I clerk of the Receiver's Office, Supreme Court Building, appeared before Mr. Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning charged with demanding money with menaces.

The defendant, who gave his residence as 440 Nathan Road, third floor, stood silent as the interpreter read out and explained the charge to him. He was then remanded until October 17 in Police custody for further enquiries.

Ng is alleged to have uttered a letter, while knowing its contents, demanding money with menaces from one Wong Chau, on or about July 2 this year.

## Radio Hongkong

8. Time Signal and programme Summary, 6.02 a.m. (Radio) 6.30, Portuguese Half Hour (Studio) 7. Country, 7.30, Down Memory Lane, 7.50, Weather Report, 8.00, Time Signal, World News, 8.15, News, 8.30, Concert, 8.45, News, 9.00, Variety, 9.15, News, 9.30, Variety, 9.45, News, 10.00, Variety, 10.15, News, 10.30, Variety, 10.45, News, 11.00, Variety, 11.15, News, 11.30, Variety, 11.45, News, 12.00, Variety, 12.15, News, 12.30, Variety, 12.45, News, 1.00, Variety, 1.15, News, 1.30, Variety, 1.45, News, 2.00, Variety, 2.15, News, 2.30, Variety, 2.45, News, 3.00, Variety, 3.15, News, 3.30, Variety, 3.45, News, 4.00, Variety, 4.15, News, 4.30, Variety, 4.45, News, 5.00, Variety, 5.15, News, 5.30, Variety, 5.45, News, 6.00, Variety, 6.15, News, 6.30, Variety, 6.45, News, 7.00, Variety, 7.15, News, 7.30, Variety, 7.45, News, 8.00, Variety, 8.15, News, 8.30, Variety, 8.45, News, 9.00, Variety, 9.15, News, 9.30, Variety, 9.45, News, 10.00, Variety, 10.15, News, 10.30, Variety, 10.45, News, 11.00, Variety, 11.15, News, 11.30, Variety, 11.45, News, 12.00, Variety, 12.15, News, 12.30, Variety, 12.45, News, 1.00, Variety, 1.15, News, 1.30, Variety, 1.45, News, 2.00, Variety, 2.15, News, 2.30, Variety, 2.45, News, 3.00, Variety, 3.15, News, 3.30, Variety, 3.45, News, 4.00, Variety, 4.15, News, 4.30, Variety, 4.45, News, 5.00, Variety, 5.15, News, 5.30, Variety, 5.45, News, 6.00, Variety, 6.15, News, 6.30, Variety, 6.45, News, 7.00, Variety, 7.15, News, 7.30, Variety, 7.45, News, 8.00, Variety, 8.15, News, 8.30, Variety, 8.45, News, 9.00, Variety, 9.15, News, 9.30, Variety, 9.45, News, 10.00, Variety, 10.15, News, 10.30, Variety, 10.45, News, 11.00, Variety, 11.15, News, 11.30, Variety, 11.45, News, 12.00, Variety, 12.15, News, 12.30, Variety, 12.45, News, 1.00, Variety, 1.15, News, 1.30, Variety, 1.45, News, 2.00, Variety, 2.15, News, 2.30, Variety, 2.45, News, 3.00, Variety, 3.15, News, 3.30, Variety, 3.45, News, 4.00, Variety, 4.15, News, 4.30, Variety, 4.45, News, 5.00, Variety, 5.15, News, 5.30, Variety, 5.45, News, 6.00, Variety, 6.15, News, 6.30, Variety, 6.45, News, 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